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日十初月三年巳丁

HONGKONG MONDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1917

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| Week Days                  |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.     | Every 15 minutes    |
| 8.00 " to 10.00 " "        | " 10 "              |
| 10.00 " to 11.00 " "       | " 15 "              |
| 11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.      | " 15 "              |
| 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "     | " 10 "              |
| 1.15 " to 1.45 " "         | " 15 "              |
| 1.45 " to 2.15 " "         | " 10 "              |
| 2.15 " to 3.00 " "         | " 15 "              |
| 3.00 " to 4.00 " "         | " 10 "              |
| NIGHT CARS                 |                     |
| 8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.    | to 11.00 p.m.       |
| Every Half-Hour.           |                     |
| 11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.   | Every Quarter-Hour. |
| SUNDAYS                    |                     |
| 7.30 a.m.                  |                     |
| 8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.       | Every 15 minutes.   |
| 10.30 " to 11.00 " "       | " 10 "              |
| 11.30 " to 12.00 " "       | " 15 "              |
| 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.    | " 10 "              |
| 1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "      | " 15 "              |
| 5.30 " to 6.00 " "         | " 10 "              |
| 6.00 " to 6.30 " "         | " 15 "              |
| 6.30 " to 8.00 " "         | " 10 "              |
| NIGHT CARS on Week Days    |                     |
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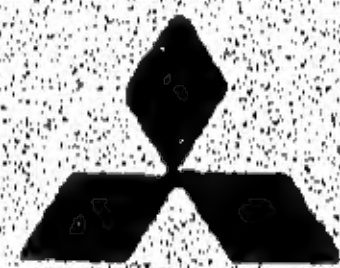
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|--|----------------|
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| 2-Its cash income for the year was ...   | G\$18,499,000  |
| 3-Its Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Cash profits were (including all war losses) ...                              | G\$7,578,016   |
| 4-Its Assets amounted to ...   | G\$82,948,996  |
| 5-Its Surplus paid, or allotted to Policy-holders during 1916 ...  | G\$1,110,900   |
| 6-Its Life Surplus (over all liabilities and Capital Stock) ...  | G\$8,509,865   |
| 7-Its Life Assurances in force at 31st December, 1916 ...  | G\$281,434,000 |
| 8-Its distribution of profits to participating policy-holders was on the same basis as previous to the war (1913).       |                |
| 9-Its record for new business was not equalled by any Life Company in the British Empire (Industrial business excluded). |                |
| 10-Its payments to Policy-holders since organization ...   | G\$60,254,071  |

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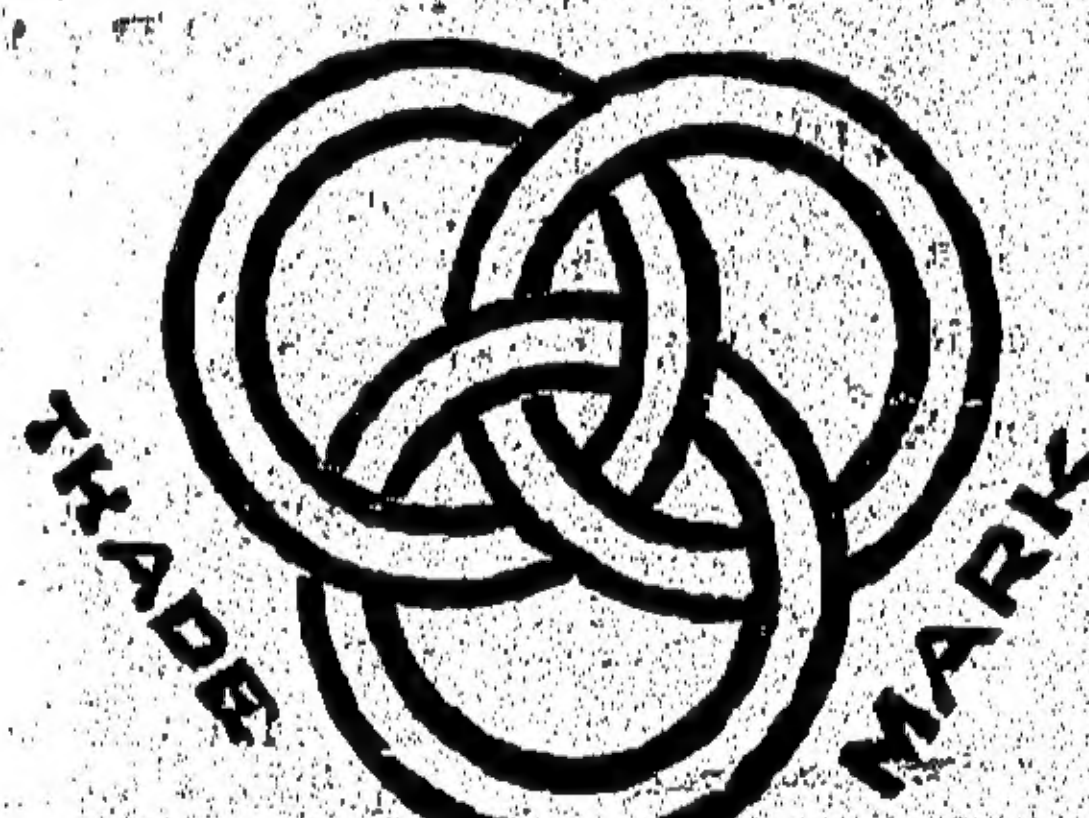
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### PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PEKING, April 20th.

#### CHINA AND THE WAR.

The negotiations between the Entente Ministers and the Government regarding the entry of China into the war on the side of the former had made little progress, due, doubtless, to misunderstandings on both sides—until the action of Wilhelmstrasse in detaining the Chinese Minister to Berlin was made known. This may prove to be the determining factor, as it has undoubtedly provoked the Chinese to wrath, and, as soon as differences are adjusted between the Allied representatives and the Waichiao, we may expect to find China throwing in her lot in the struggle against German barbarism.

Curiously enough, that political weathercock, Vice-President Feng-Kuo-cheng, has again changed his mind, and now we have another pronouncement from him in favour of China going to war against Germany. The decision will most likely be reached soon after the Military Conference has met.

#### BLOSSOM AND DUST.

It has been said that Peking in spring without dust-storms would be a climatic paradise. On Monday last lovers of the beautiful were revelling in the profusion of the varied and beautiful colourings which were everywhere to be seen—the delicate pink, yellow, crimson and white blossom, the opening green leaves—the bright sunshine and the soft breeze, when there came from the north-west the ugly brown pall which foretells the hated sand-storm. Soon the city was enveloped in dust. The storm lasted for the regulation three days, leaving behind the usual liberal donation of Gobi, after having denuded the trees of their beautiful blossom.

#### WAR WORK.

British women in Peking are quietly doing their "bit." The weekly knitting afternoons at Mrs. Ker's house are well attended. Mrs. Barton, also, has a weekly meeting for preparing bandages for the wounded, and Mrs. Donaldson has a weekly party of ladies who are making clothing for war-bands.

Mrs. Ker has just received a communication from the War Seal Foundation acknowledging the receipt of a draft for £400, being the proceeds of the Sale of Work held in the British Legation in December last for the endowment of the "Peking Flat," in London for disabled soldiers and sailors.

#### AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

The enthusiasm with which the American volunteer movement in Peking has been greeted proves that the community here are glad that their country has come into line with the Allies. Sober, elderly, business men of sixty summers and more parade every morning at 6.30 and undergo the arduous infantry training necessary to the making of a soldier. The fact that the American corps is already almost 10,000 strong will cause the British Volunteers to look to their laurels.

#### BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Peking Company of the North China British Volunteers are going through a strenuous Spring. The drills are well attended, and musketry practice commences this week.

### OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which official night ends and begins during May.

| Date.    | Ends.     | Begins.   |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| May 1st. | 5.40 a.m. | 7.00 p.m. |
| " 2nd.   | 5.40      | 7.00      |
| " 3rd.   | 5.39      | 7.01      |
| " 4th.   | 5.38      | 7.02      |
| " 5th.   | 5.37      | 7.03      |
| " 6th.   | 5.36      | 7.04      |
| " 7th.   | 5.35      | 7.05      |
| " 8th.   | 5.34      | 7.06      |
| " 9th.   | 5.33      | 7.07      |
| " 10th.  | 5.32      | 7.08      |
| " 11th.  | 5.31      | 7.09      |
| " 12th.  | 5.30      | 7.10      |
| " 13th.  | 5.29      | 7.11      |
| " 14th.  | 5.28      | 7.12      |
| " 15th.  | 5.27      | 7.13      |
| " 16th.  | 5.26      | 7.14      |
| " 17th.  | 5.25      | 7.15      |
| " 18th.  | 5.24      | 7.16      |
| " 19th.  | 5.23      | 7.17      |
| " 20th.  | 5.22      | 7.18      |
| " 21st.  | 5.21      | 7.19      |
| " 22nd.  | 5.20      | 7.20      |
| " 23rd.  | 5.19      | 7.21      |
| " 24th.  | 5.18      | 7.22      |
| " 25th.  | 5.17      | 7.23      |
| " 26th.  | 5.16      | 7.24      |
| " 27th.  | 5.15      | 7.25      |
| " 28th.  | 5.14      | 7.26      |
| " 29th.  | 5.13      | 7.27      |
| " 30th.  | 5.12      | 7.28      |
| " 31st.  | 5.11      | 7.29      |

### DOCTOR SUES NEWSPAPER FOR LIBEL IN SHANGHAI.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. MACKINNON.

In H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, before Sir Haviland de Saumarez (Judge) and a jury, on the 23rd inst., Dr. E. L. Marsh brought an action for alleged libel contained in a letter written by Mr. Hayley Morris and published in the *North China Daily News*, two of whose directors, Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Gordon Morris, were joined as defendants.

The letter, which formed the subject of the action was as follows:—

"MEDICAL ETIQUETTE."  
To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

"Sir,—Everyone is prepared to recognize medical etiquette, but it must be observed in a reasonable way. A case in point to explain what I mean:

"In a recent case a friend of mine was seriously ill in Shanghai. He was attended by his own doctor. In my opinion he was not improving and I was anxious that a second opinion as to his case and its treatment should be taken.

I informed the doctor in question that I would like a consultation, giving him the name of the medical man whom I wished called in. When I mentioned my request over the telephone I was immediately rung off. Five minutes later I rang him up again and told him what my opinion was of his unprofessional conduct. The doctor in charge of the case refused to permit the consultation (which I said should be at my own expense), on the ground that the disease was taking its normal course. This may have been so, but it really had nothing to do with my request. As a matter of fact a few days after this statement was made my friend died. Anybody who has any common sense will admit that the heads of two different firms are better than one, and that being the case surely it was unreasonable that my request should have been refused. The value of consultations between doctors of different firms in serious cases is continually being proved in Shanghai as elsewhere. I myself have in mind a particular case in Shanghai where the life of a patient was undoubtedly saved by the relatives acting on the advice of the doctor called into consultation and an operation taking place against the opinion of the other two doctors.

"My object in writing this letter is to prevent if possible a recurrence in the future of any similar incident.

I am, etc.,  
(Sgd.) HAYLEY MORRIS.

The plaintiff alleged that the letter was written and printed and published "falsely and maliciously" of him as a medical practitioner, and that by it he had been much injured in his credit, reputation and profession. The defendants meant and were understood to mean that he was more concerned for the observance of medical etiquette than for the welfare of his patient.

The first defendant admitted that he wrote the letter and sent it to the paper for publication, but denied that he did so either maliciously or falsely.

The doctor mentioned in the letter was in fact the plaintiff, but defendant did not admit that the letter was so understood by readers of the newspaper, and he did not mean it to be so understood. The words of the letter did not mean what the plaintiff alleged, and they were not reasonably capable of the alleged or any defamatory meaning, and in their natural sense they were no libel. The said words, so far as they consisted of facts were true, and so far as they consisted of expressions of opinion, were fair comment on such facts. The general question raised in the letter was a matter of public interest and proper for newspaper discussion, and had not caused any injury to the plaintiff.

The two other defendants added that they took no part in the writing or composition of the letter, and they passed it for printing and publication only in their capacity of two of the Directors of the *North China Daily News* and *Herald*, Limited, at the request of the defendant Hayley Morris, and on his assurance that all the statements contained in the letter were true in substance and in fact, and that the form of the letter had been settled by his solicitor. As regards certain of the allegations of fact contained in the said letter the same were true in substance and in fact. So far as the said letter consisted of matters of comment the said comment was fair comment made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest. Before the action commenced, these two defendants offered to publish any statement which the plaintiff might care to make, together with an apology, if such statement should show it to be reasonably required; but the plaintiff declined the offer.

Mr. Macleod, in opening for the plaintiff, mentioned that the patient to whom reference was made was the late Mr. Mackinnon, and that his client's conduct and attitude throughout, in connection with the requests for consultation, depended on the wishes expressed by the patient and conveyed by the plaintiff to Mr. Hayley Morris. This was not an extraordinary case of the kind, and was exceedingly ill and who was asked while in that condition, whether he would like a consultation. Mr. Mackinnon and given emphatic and repeated instructions to the plaintiff with regard to the interference, as he called it, of his friends. The burden of these instructions was "Stand between me and my friends; don't let them interfere." In the first instance, Mr. Mackinnon suffered from a painful condition of the jaw and was advised by Dr. Marsh to go into a Nursing Home. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Mackinnon went to Foochow on business, and while there had high fever and exhausted. Dr. Marsh by telegram. On his return he entered a Nursing Home. Here his illness was diagnosed by the plaintiff and his partners as typhoid fever. This diagnosis was confirmed by the Public Health Department after two examinations of the patient's blood, and he was treated accordingly. When asked by the defendants, Messrs. Hayley and Gordon, Morris, to call in Dr. Bolton, plaintiff said he could not agree to that without the approval of Mr. Mackinnon. Plaintiff added that he proposed to arrange with Mr. Mackinnon for him to see his partners, and added that Mr. Morris should come and see him (plaintiff), and that if Mr. Mackinnon was agreeable, Dr. Bolton might be called in. Shortly after that, plaintiff received a telephone message from Dr. Bolton, and plaintiff pointed out that the arrangement had been made without his knowledge and without that of Mr. Mackinnon, and he could not fall in with the suggestion without consulting Mr. Mackinnon. Dr. Bolton understood, and almost immediately afterwards Dr. Marsh went and saw Mr. Mackinnon and asked him whether he would like to see Dr. Bolton. The result was that Mr. Mackinnon said he did not wish to see Dr. Bolton, did not know him, and did not want the consultation. His friends suggested it was suggested that he should see the plaintiff's partners, whom he had seen before he went to Foochow, and he agreed to that. Mr. Pearce, who had also suggested a consultation, thereupon said he was quite satisfied, and subsequently Mr. Gordon Morris did the same. Mr. Hayley Morris, however, continued to press for a further opinion. He rang up and told Dr. Marsh somewhat abruptly that he wished Dr. Bolton to see Mr. Mackinnon—practically a demand. The plaintiff replied that he refused to be spoken to in that way and asked him to ring off, and he himself rang off. Within a few minutes, Mr. Hayley Morris rang up plaintiff again and said that he would express him in the paper. He said, "I will do you all the damage I can. I will see Mr. Pearce and will telegraph to Mr. Mackinnon's father and I will force you to this consultation." He ended up by saying, "I don't believe your diagnosis of typhoid. Later on Mr. Morris again telephoned, and Dr. Billinghurst (plaintiff's partner) told him that Mr. Mackinnon had twice stated that he did not wish to see Dr. Bolton. Mr. Morris replied, 'Yes, but Mr. Mackinnon does not know that I am anxious that he should see Dr. Bolton. He does not know that I am asking.' Dr. Billinghurst told him that Mr. Mackinnon did not know that Mr. Morris said: 'Why did you not tell me that before? It is so my responsibility ceases.' On January 13th Mr. Mackinnon died. A hemorrhage occurred early in the morning. They could not get the plaintiff, and Dr. Marshall attended. He formed the impression that the hemorrhage was not dangerous, as the patient's pulse was still strong, but a second hemorrhage occurred, and Mr. Mackinnon sank rapidly and died. On January 16th that letter appeared and it was important that on January 18th Mr. Pearce wrote a letter to Dr. Marsh asking him to remove his name from his list of patients. Counsel added that the editor refused at first to publish the letter complained of in the paper until it was passed by his directors.

Evidence having been given in support of this statement, the case was adjourned.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

#### SUMMER UNIFORM.

All ranks are warned that they will be held responsible if not in possession of complete summer kit by Saturday, May 5th.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, April 30th—Recruits of No. 3 Company and of No. 2 Platoon.  
Tuesday, May 1st—Recruits of No. 2 Company; also whole of Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, May 2nd—Recruits of No. 3 Company and of No. 2 Platoon for passing out by the A.S.P. (R.).  
Thursday, May 3rd—Ambulance Platoon at Tuen Wah Hospital, 6 p.m.

Friday, May 4th—Recruits of No. 3 Company.

POLICE SCHOOL.  
Class X. (Inspector Gerrard)—Tuesday, May 1st.

BAND PRACTICES, 6 P.M.  
Thursday, May 3rd; Monday, May 7th; Thursday, May 10th; Tuesday, May 15th; Friday, May 18th; Monday, May 22nd.

May 25th will wear some uniform as Bandmen. The Equipment Officer will arrange with Central accordingly.

MUSIC CLASS.  
Tuesday, May 1st, Wednesday, May 16th, and Thursday, May 22nd.

STENOGRAPHY.  
P. C. Major is granted leave for the service.

Joined P. C. 489 A. M. Costa, to No. 2 Company, No. 4 Section.

(Sd.) F. O. JENKINS, D.S.P. (R).  
28th April, 1917.

### BRITISH WOMEN'S WAR WORK.

SCOPE OF THE OFFICIAL SCHEME.

#### THE BILLETING DIFFICULTY.

It was on January 11th that the first forecast was published by the War Office's very interesting scheme for sending women clerical workers to France, to replace the men called up for active service. At that time the suggestion was that the chief demand would be for clerical work, presumably in the Army and other Departments, and it was also suggested that one of the great difficulties would be in the matter of housing the women strangers in a strange land. It was obvious, then, that the would not be allowed to have in a strange land for some time after this the scheme was help up, partly owing to the indisposition of the Minister for War, and the great numbers of women who at once volunteered for the work were rather discouraged by the answers they received. The statement which it was expected the War Office would publish early in January was held back.

Now the scheme emerges from its obscurity and proves to be on a much larger and more interesting scale than was anticipated. All women working for the army are to be included in it, and it applies to England as well as to France. The number who at once came under it is probably about 30,000, chiefly women clerical war workers in the War Department and other army Departments, with many hundreds of cooks and waitresses employed in the camps and the Army Service Corps, and the Royal Flying Corps—women whose numbers will be very greatly increased during the next few weeks.

It is interesting to note that two of these groups—the women cooks and waitresses and the chauffeurs—have been organised by the Women's Legion, which has for months had an office in the Duke of York's School at Chelsea, and which now becomes incorporated in the larger scheme. One may suppose that with an organised supply of qualified institutional housekeepers, cooks, and waitresses, to draw on the French army of women will have to draw on outside help—that they will not have to appeal to the various women's welfare societies for help in hostels or canteens as was at first thought probable. This at once opens up a great field of service for women who have been working in girls' canteens over here.

It is some months since women were first employed as army chauffeurs, and now it appears they are to serve in various branches of the motor transport, doing all sorts of miscellaneous work such as technical stereotyping, mechanical engineering and helping generally in the garages. The pay will be good, though it is not yet settled definitely what the various workers are to receive. All the workers will be lodged and rationed by the War Office, and they will also, like soldiers, wear uniforms, a full kit being supplied. It will be very interesting to see whether the women of all classes, who notoriously feel themselves very badly, will show the same extraordinary physical improvement as the soldiers did when put on full army rations.

ORGANISING THE WOMAN.  
The organiser of the scheme is Lieutenant General Sir Nevil Macready, the Adjutant General, and he has established a branch of his department at Devonshire House, where Colonel Leigh-Wood and Mrs. Chalmers-Watson will be in charge. They will have the duty of interviewing and selecting women candidates for the various army posts, and the whole scheme, both in France and England, will be under their supervision, though France will have its own woman controller, Mrs. Gwynne-Vaughan.

Devonshire House will work in co-operation with Mrs. Tennant, Director of the Women's Branch of National Service, and all women wishing to volunteer for army work will send their applications direct to her at St. Ermin's Hotel leaving her to pass their names on as the demand for workers in made.

The Adjutant General's choice of the two women to control this very large and difficult new organisation will give general satisfaction to progressive women. Mrs. Chalmers-Watson is one of the leading women doctors of Edinburgh, where she took her degree twenty years ago, and she has long interested herself in the welfare of working girls. She is a sister of Sir Eric Geddes, who did such brilliant work in rushing railway supplies to France. She is also a cousin of Dr. Garrett Anderson.

Mrs. Gwynne-Vaughan is a scientist and a graduate of London University, and is at present on the staff of Birkbeck College.

A representative of the *Manchester Guardian* had an interview at Devonshire House with Mrs. Chalmers-Watson, who is already installed there and who frankly expressed her regret that so much had been published about the new scheme before all the details were worked out. The information was substantially correct, but the authorities were not anxious to deal at once with a host of applicants.

"It is quite obvious," she said, "that the scheme has to be worked gradually. We cannot at once rush great numbers of women across to France. No, I cannot give you any idea how many women will be wanted, but the number you suggest."

"It had been a fairly moderate estimate," she probably nearer the mark than suggested by some of the newspapers. We do not know how many will be wanted or where they will first be sent. The demand will come from this town in France and from that, and then inquiry must be made as to accommodation that is available or that can be provided. This is a most important matter. The women cannot live in scattered billets. They must be established in communities where every care can be taken for their welfare, and the first thing will be to arrange how this is to be done."

When asked whether the women would enlist for the duration of the war, Mrs. Chalmers-Watson said that was one of the points about which no statement could yet be made, but one thing was certain—that when a woman was appointed to any class of work, domestic, mechanical, or clerical, she would be sent where she was most needed, and she would obey orders as if she were a soldier.



## CORRESPONDENCE. HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—Adverting to the letter of Mr. U. C. Galluzzi which has appeared in the newspapers, I shall be obliged if you will note that in voicing my opinions to the President of the mass meeting I was, and am, sure of the general sentiments of the Italians in Hongkong, even if no special mandate has been given me, as Mr. Galluzzi is so eager to state.

Mr. Galluzzi, perhaps, wishes to be accepted; he is at liberty to be so with pleasure.—Yours, etc.,

F. DI CANEVA.

Hongkong, April 27th, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—I hope you will allow me the use of your correspondence column to voice the opinion of, I think, the majority of Service men in this Colony on the question of the "return of the Germans to Hongkong." Not being a commercial man, I must leave that side—perhaps the more important one—alone, but the views of those whose duty it has been to defend this Colony against the possible approach of our country's enemies may be of interest, even if only touching upon the sentimental reason for the necessity for such a resolution to be passed.

First of all, may I say that we are all proud and pleased to find in Hongkong men of such strength and will-power as the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and his supporters, and our thanks are due especially to him that he has taken such a firm stand.

On the question of sentiment, the resolution has been opposed chiefly for the reason that, in passing it, we are dealing out hate for hate, and that we are thereby putting an obstacle in the way of hastening peace. The first part was dealt with very ably by Mr. Holyoak when he said, "It is not a policy of retaliation; it is just retribution."

Myself, and I think I speak for all Service men, can never again find it possible to extend the hand of friendship to people of a nation who have sunk so low as to laugh and mock at the dying cries of innocent women and children; who fire at defenceless seamen after compelling them to take to the boats; and who have spat at and tortured our wounded heroes. Never can we live on terms of friendship with such as these. Let those who oppose this motion try, if they can, to realise the feelings of their countrymen who have fallen into the enemy's hands to be bullied and spat upon; let them try to imagine the look of scorn of men such as the heroes of the *Swift* and *Broke*, when told that they will be expected to extend their hand to these very devils for the defeat of whom they split their blood. Try, I say, to do this, and then, perhaps, it will be admitted that there is something in sentiment after all.—Believe me, sincerely, sir,

F. D. S.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1917.

## COMPANY REPORT.

### THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

The report of the Board of Directors to the twenty-eighth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held on the 5th prox., states:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1917.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account available for appropriation is \$620,499.36, and your directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| To pay a dividend of 22½ per cent. on              |              |
| Say \$2.25 per share on                            |              |
| 60,000 shares                                      | \$135,000.00 |
| To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share               | 45,000.00    |
| To place to reserve                                | 100,000.00   |
| To write off plant account for depreciation        | 175,000.00   |
| To write off new property account for depreciation | 40,000.00    |
| To write off furniture account for depreciation    | 392.10       |
| To pay a bonus to staff                            | 11,357.15    |
| To carry forward to next account                   | 113,750.11   |
|  | 620,499.36   |

Directors.—Hon. Mr. D. Lardale having resigned on leaving the Colony, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton was invited to fill the vacancy. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. S. H. Dodwell retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## HONGKONG SANITARY MATTERS.

### INTERESTING QUESTIONS BY MR. BOWLEY.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, to be held to-morrow, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will ask the following questions:—

i.—What steps (if any) have been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendation made by the Board on the 12th December last that the area of Crown Land lying between Des Vaux and Connaught Roads opposite the Sailors' Home should be laid out as a depot for the storage and sorting of poultry at the earliest possible date, such recommendation having been made with a view to the statement of the nuisance occasioned by such storage and sorting in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

ii.—What steps (if any) have been taken to carry out the resolution of the Board passed on the 10th March, 1914, for the cleansing of certain beaches of the Colony from floating debris?

iii.—In view of the approaching bathing season will the Head of the Sanitary Department take steps for the periodical scavenging of the bathing beaches of the Colony, and the exclusion of pigs from such beaches?

iv.—Will the Head of the Sanitary Department recommend the Government to clear the undergrowth and cut the grass on all Crown Land within 200 yards of any dwelling house, periodically, in order to remove cover for mosquitoes and other noxious animals and organisms?

v.—Does the Medical Officer of Health consider the flowering priv injurious to health? If so, will he recommend the Government to have it removed from all Crown Land in the vicinity of dwelling houses and public roads and paths?

Among the other business on the agenda is a letter from the Government relative to the erection of a latrine and shelter for richa coolies at Kowloon, about which there was a long discussion at a recent meeting, consequent upon a resolution by Mr. P. W. Goldring, condemning the original site, immediately in front of the ferry wharf.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. OPIUM.

Before Mr. Wood, a coolie who was arrested in Connaught Road Central was charged with the unlawful possession of 50 tael of prepared opium other than Government opium; and a sampan woman, arrested in Connaught Road West, was charged with the unlawful possession of 35 tael of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty, but after hearing evidence the Magistrate sentenced each defendant to six months' hard labour.

## ONCE AGAIN.

The notorious Don Manuel George Sequira, was again before the Court, this time for begging. The defendant, whose record showed more than twenty previous convictions, pleaded guilty to the charge of begging in Queen's Road Central.

Inspector Garrod informed the Magistrate that the defendant had accosted several persons in Queen's Road Central and asked them for money with which to buy clothes.

Mr. Melbourne remarked that he recognized the defendant as an old offender and imposed a fine of \$5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

## AMMUNITION.

A Chinese from San Francisco, whilst transshipping to the s.s. *Zai Lee*, was arrested on a charge of attempting to export a quantity of ammunition from the Colony.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood on Saturday, Inspector Brazil stated that the ammunition was discovered sealed in four fruit tins, which were found in the defendant's baggage.

Defendant, who was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada, pleaded not guilty to the charge, explaining that upon his departure from San Francisco, the four tins were given to him as a present. Not having opened the tins, he had believed that they contained preserved fruit.

A fine of \$84 was imposed and the ammunition was ordered to be confiscated.

## HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The following addition has been made to the recent Port Regulations, 1917:—No bombast, without a written permit from the Naval authorities, shall approach within 50 yards of any ship in the Naval anchorage which flies the Pilot Jack at the fore or triatic stay.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

### THE CLOSING CRUISE.

Despite the dismal and wet weather, the members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club did not allow the indifferent elements to mar the closing cruise of the season. There was a representative attendance on the Club House lawn and the three events which closed the season's programme were sailed off in good time.

In the Handicap Class, the race was won by *Diane*, sailed by Miss Iris May and Miss Dione May. The second prize in this event was won by *Rolla*, which was sailed by Miss Denison.

The One Design Class was won by *Daphne*, sailed by Mr. and Mrs. Stoneham; and the second place was secured by *Bonita*, sailed by Miss Main.

The other event, the Heyward-Hey's Gael Class, was won by *Lybeth*, sailed by Mrs. Sandeman; and the second prize went to *The Don*, sailed by Mrs. Petley.

Tea was served on the lawn, and at the conclusion of the racing, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Commodore of the Club, remarked that they had had a very successful season. The wind had not always been as steady as they would have liked, but they had got through their programme all right. He congratulated the winners of the Cups, and also the winners of that day's events, and also expressed the thanks of the Club to Mr. D. K. Blair, the Hon. Secretary, for all the trouble he had taken during the season, and also Mr. Loughlin, the Hon. Treasurer.

Lady May then presented the prizes, at the conclusion of which Lady May was presented with a beautiful bouquet by little Miss Diana Arthur. Cheers were then given for Lady May, and Mr. Denison expressed the thanks of the Club to the Commodore for the presentation of cups, and also the other donors of trophies.

## S. P. O. R. T.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The exhibition match between the Royal Engineers and "The Rest," which was arranged to take place on Saturday at 5 o'clock, was postponed on account of the very wet weather. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who was present on the ground, has kindly consented to attend again next Saturday, when the match will be played at the same time as previously arranged, and at the conclusion of the game will present the cup and medals to the Royal Engineers (winners of the Hongkong League).

## HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

### LIST 3.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| H. M. N. Nemazee   | \$ 200.00  |
| Proceeds from dinner at Grand Hotel (per Mr. F. Reichmann) | 190.00     |
| A. H. Skelton  | 150.00     |
| Duncan Clark   | 150.00     |
| Supporter  | 100.00     |
| N. J. Stabb  | 100.00     |
| A. A.  | 50.00      |
| J. H. May  | 50.00      |
| Warren Co.   | 25.00      |
| A. Abdoolrahim   | 25.00      |
| J. J. E. W.  | 20.00      |
| H. R. Sandeman   | 20.00      |
| E. R. Mogra (2nd subscription)                             | 11.00      |
| H. E. Haywood  | 10.00      |
| S. R. J.   | 10.00      |
| W. C. Shiner   | 10.00      |
| S. K. H.   | 10.00      |
| A. Campbell  | 10.00      |
| F. A. Mackintosh   | 10.00      |
| C. Crispin   | 10.00      |
| Foo Sik  | 10.00      |
| R. B.  | 10.00      |
| E. H. G. E. Costello, C.                                   |            |
| W. Olson, D. H. Ritchie, and A. J. Walters, \$5 each       | 25.00      |
|  | \$1,206.00 |
| Previously acknowledged                                    | 2,152.35   |
| Total  | \$3,358.35 |

## PASSPORTS.

The *Gazette* announces that special passport regulations similar to those obtaining in the case of Egypt have been prescribed in respect of persons desiring to land in Malta. Such persons should apply at the Colonial Secretary's office for instructions.

## TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

A *Gazette* notification states, with reference to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the teaching of the English language to Chinese boys in Government schools, etc., that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Hinton to be a member of the Committee in place of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellin, who has resigned. The name of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has also been added to the Committee.

## THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

The following letter, signed "Hongkong," appeared in a recent issue of the *N. C. Daily News*:—

Sir,—Referring to the leading article in your issue of last Saturday, I think it would have been as well to have deferred such violent criticism of a distinguished public servant like Sir Henry May till the full account of the debate in the Hongkong Legislative Council had been received and the full extent of his inquiry had been disclosed. But there are a few points in your leader which should not be allowed to pass without comment.

You state that the Governor is not in sympathy with the business community.

Sir Henry May has been associated constantly with Hongkong since 1896, with the exception of a few years when he was Governor of Fiji. He returned to Hongkong as Governor amid the acclamations of the community, who after so many years of experience of him in various posts in the Government of Hongkong recognized in him the man they wanted—one who having spent the best part of his life there was thoroughly cognizant of the requirements of the Colony and in sympathy with its aspirations.

He has grown up with the present heads of the mercantile community, and none who know him can assert that he is out of sympathy with them. He is unlike some of his predecessors in that respect—one of whom described the Hongkong community with more frankness than politeness as being composed of "canaille and bagmen."

I know that he shares to the full the loathing and detestation of German methods which are felt by all Britons, and it is an intolerable insult that he, or any one else for that matter, should be accused of being pro-German or of being lacking in patriotism because he does not see his way to countenance the wild and entirely impracticable schemes which are being put forward for the damnation of Germans and their trade.

It is very unlikely that Germans will care to return to Hongkong for some years after the war even if allowed to do so. They are more likely to try and find a footing for their activities in some other port in South China not under British influence.

Be that as it may, the future status of Germans in British possessions will be decided at the Peace Conference or by the Imperial Parliament, and not by the Hongkong Legislative Council; therefore, while recognizing the great ability and public spirit of the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, it appears to me that such resolutions as the one he put forward are ill-advised and out of place at this juncture, and can only create ill-feeling and acrimonious discussion at a time when we should all try and pull together.

## NEW HONGKONG J.P.s.

The *Gazette* announces that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the Colony of Hongkong:—

Abdoolhooben Abdoolrahim.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
George Winstanley Barton.  
Reginald Edward Oliver Bird.  
Cyril Champlin.  
Chow Shou-sun.  
Charles Herbert Philpott Hay.  
Francis Charles Jukin.  
Archibald Orr Lang.  
Antonio Ferreira Batalha Silva-Netto.  
Thomas Luff Perkins.  
Ernest Alfred Mountford Williams.

The name of Mr. George Hutton Potts is restored to the List of Non-official Justices, and the name of Mr. Paul Mary Hutton is transferred from the List of Official Justices to the List of Non-official Justices.

## PAUL DUFALT'S FAREWELL.

The announcement that the French-Canadian tenor, Paul Dufault, will give two farewell concerts here on his return from Manila, en route to Shanghai, will be received with great pleasure, for during his recent visit here he won a great place for himself in the esteem of the public. Mr. Dufault's new concert programmes will be looked forward to with great interest. A noticeable feature of the Dufault programmes is the simplicity of his selections, which every member of his audience can understand and appreciate. Singing, principally in English, with perfect enunciation and a beautiful voice, it is small wonder that in every English-speaking community he has visited he has won remarkable popularity. The booking for these two farewell concerts, which will take place at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and Thursday next, is now open at Moutrie's.

## CHUNG LING SOO IN HONGKONG.

Chung Ling Soo's visit to the Theatre Royal commences on Friday next, and he will give three evening entertainments and one matinee. Chung Ling Soo is the original artist who created a sensation at the London Hippodrome, and will present the same performances as that which mystified London for over twelve months.

## INTIMATIONS

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or 1.85 .. 50

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\$3.20 per 100  
or 1.65 .. 50

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at once.



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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [587]

## CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [588]

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1917. [589]

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND and THIRD OFFICERS for voyage to Europe.

Apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
King's Buildings. [590]

## TO LET.

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. From 1st June, 1917.

Apply to—  
P. M. N. DA SILVA,  
6, Des Voeux Road. [591]

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the Theatre on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 5.30 p.m., to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations, a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.

The Honorable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.

A. S. D. COUSLAND,  
Hon. Secretary, pro. tem. [592]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES from New Government Building to 1st Floor, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, Queen's Road Central (Office lately occupied by the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited).

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1917. [593]

## S. O. A. E. O.

## FAR EAST OXYGEN &amp; ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

MR. F. EIDEL being recalled to Saigon we hereby inform our Clients that from this date Mr. EDWARD DUPRE will be in charge of our Technical Branch in Hongkong.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.,  
FLOQUET & KNOTH,  
Agents.  
1, Prince's Building,  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [596]

## LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT DEFERRED (OR TONTINE) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES OF ALL OFFICES compared and criticised.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREATY PORTS.

HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.

Those who wish—

- (1) To Make an EDUCATIONAL PROVISION.
- (2) To IMPROVE their INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT, or
- (3) To Make a good INVESTMENT by INSURANCE, or
- (4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are behaved in to apply in good faith and agree to his conditions.

[162]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1917. [523]

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st April to the 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1917. [533]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1917. [572]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 dated Hongkong 21st February, 1917, for Three Shares numbered 67889, 14321, and 58966 registered in the name of Mrs. MARIA NUNES RIBEIRO has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued, and the said Certificate No. 5/NS 1956 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1917. [500]

## WANTED AT ONCE.

HOTEL MANAGER, with best personal references, indispensable, state age, experience, married or single and salary expected to—

PEOPLEMOVER,  
Box 90,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [570]

## WANTED.

SMALL GOODS LIFT, about 4' x 4', preferably electrically driven.

Apply to—  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [569]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

OWING to an outbreak of Fire on Board this Vessel a General Average contribution of 3 per cent. will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents for  
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.,  
Owners of the "SMITH" LINE OF STEAMERS. [577]

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CHARTERED BANK STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

## JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,  
Top Floor,  
30A, Praya East,  
Wanchai. [463]

## FOR SALE.

FINE SELECTION OF  
CEYLON  
POSTAGE STAMPS.

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,  
Hongkong.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 97.

Apply to—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princo's Buildings. [97]

## TO LET.

OFFICES to Let.

Apply to—  
Box No. 14,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [315]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, A & B ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [473]

## TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

## TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 35,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Chifun Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [193]

## TO LET.

NO. 55, ELGIN STREET.

For Summer Months. No. 51, PEAK (Six Roomed House), Furnished.

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KEILEY, CREST 46, PEAK.

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance to Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIE,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [30]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Ice and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—  
K. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent. [1]

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, 2nd May—  
9 p.m.—Concert by Paul Dufault at the Theatre Royal.

Thursday, 3rd May—  
Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

5.30 p.m.—Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, Meeting at the Theatre Royal.

Saturday, 5th May—  
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting.

Wednesday, 9th May—  
Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting.

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
THE PREMIER SCOTCH  
OF THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 610. [12]

## MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON-BURGELL.—At H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, on April 23rd, Gladys, only daughter of the late JOHN BURGELL, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, to WILLIAM BREDIE ROBERTSON, 3rd son of William Robertson, of Mid Ardlaw, Fraserburgh, Scotland.

## DEATHS.

GODWIN.—At Shanghai, on April 23rd, R. H. C. Godwin, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., aged 33 years.

MARRIATT.—At Leyland, New Jersey, U.S.A., on April 18th, F. LESLIE MARRIATT, aged 37 years.

PERKINS.—At Wintthrop, Mass., U.S.A., on February 18th, Dr. H. MASON PERKINS, formerly of Shanghai.

THOMSON.—At 4, Minghong Road, Shanghai, on April 23rd, the Ven. Archdeacon ELLIOT HESER THOMSON, D.D., aged 83 years.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.O.  
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 30TH APRIL 1917.

## CHINA AND ITS MINISTERS.

CONSIDERABLE sensation has been caused by the dismissal and arrest of Dr. CHEN CHIN-TAO, Minister of Finance, together with several others in his office, on charges of corruption and bribery.

This drastic action is to be followed by the trial of the accused before the proper tribunal, and public interest has been aroused to such an extent that even the preliminary proceedings in camera prove disappointing to a people who are eager for every detail of the transaction and its sequel.

Ministers have been dismissed before in Peking, but none in such dramatic circumstances, since the establishment of the Republic. For months there have been rumours that Dr. CHEN CHIN-TAO would be forced to relinquish his portfolio, but these were not regarded as involving the grave implications which are now made against him.

It was thought that the campaign against him was of a political and personal nature—in other words, inspired by the wish to have him removed from an important office and replaced by a man

belonging to another political party. No one expected the great degradation which has befallen him. This, indeed, is more than his enemies would have desired. They would have been content to see him compelled to tender his resignation and for it to be accepted. The particular counts in the charge preferred against him are concerned with the Paoli Syndicate, which was formed for the purpose of smelting cash, the Government to participate in the profits.

According to published versions, Dr. CHEN expressed the desire to take shares in the concern. If he did so, it was quite natural that the promoters should suggest that this could be arranged without him paying any money. The negotiations, however, becoming difficult, the merchants concerned are said to have handed over to him no less a sum than one hundred thousand dollars.

Soon afterwards tongues were wagging and the Minister's name was associated with "squeeze" in a very discreditable manner. This, unfortunately, is no unusual thing in China, and perhaps graver accusations are made against other members of the same Cabinet. Whether it was force of public opinion or the desire to rid himself of a Kuang-tang nominee from his Cabinet which prompted the Premier cannot be said at present, but he took action and brought the matter to the notice of the President, who is reported to have expressed himself very vigorously in commenting upon the Minister's alleged misdeeds, and to have ordered Dr. CHEN CHIN-TAO to be placed in custody pending legal investigation and trial.

Associated with Dr. CHEN in his dismissal are the Vice-Minister and two department chiefs. The Minister blames the Vice-Minister for the "squeeze," and the latter seeks to fasten the guilt upon his chief. What makes the present action the more remarkable is that it is directed against a man who was regarded as of the type to whom China must look for her reorganisation and reform. Dr. CHEN CHIN-TAO, who was educated abroad, has been regarded as one of China's best-known financial experts. His career is an interesting one. Formerly manager of the Ta Ching Bank, he became head of the Audit Department in 1912. He was offered the post of Vice-Minister of Finance in Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet, but refused it, and accepted, instead, the post of Minister of Finance in the Provisional Republican Cabinet. He was again offered, but declined, the post of Vice-Minister on the formation of the first Republican Cabinet. Afterwards he proceeded to Europe to attend The Hague Conference on Bills of Exchange, etc., and was Chinese Financial Representative Abroad until after the outbreak of the war; returning to China nearly 18 months ago.

In addition to the change in the Ministry of Finance, it is expected that the Minister of Communications and the Minister of the Interior may shortly resign their positions. There is a growing opposition to the former, and it is tolerably certain that he cannot feel very comfortable in view of the disclosures which have been made regarding his department. The Peking Daily News follows up the attacks of the Peking Gazette against Minister Hay, and maintains that the locomotive deal was a gigantic swindle. That, however, is not the worst, had though it be. The Minister is said to have penalised the two men whom he sent to report on the matter by dismissing them. He expected that they would present a report which would be acceptable to him, but, being honest and straightforward, they declined to do any such thing, with the result that the Minister was embarrassed—and may be further embarrassed in consequence.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede left the Colony for the North yesterday.

It is notified that the name of the Hang On Marine and Fire Insurance and Godown Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

The third and final performance of "Scenes from Shakespeare," in aid of War Charities, was given before a large audience at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$10 from Mow Fung & Co. to the funds of the Hospitals.

Dr. Oswald Marriott has been appointed a member of the Medical Board and of the Dental Board, during the absence on leave of Dr. F. O. Stedman, or until further notice.

Mr. J. Thomson has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Government Marine Surveyor during the absence on leave of Mr. Robert Hall, or until further notice, with effect from April 30th.

Admiral von Hintze, formerly German Minister in China, and his staff arrived at Honolulu on the Rembrandt on April 13th. They were forbidden to land. The Spanish Consul, who represents German interests in Hawaii, alone was allowed to visit von Hintze.

The Gazette announces that the King's Exequatur, empowering M. U. R. Reau to act as Consul for France in Hongkong, has received His Majesty's signature. The King's Exequatur, empowering Mr. E. V. M. Ricci de Sousa to act as Consul for Ecuador in Hongkong, has also received His Majesty's signature.

Second-Lieutenant H. R. B. Hancock and C. W. Bewick have been appointed to be Lieutenants, and Dr. H. Balcan to be a Surgeon-Lieutenant, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve. Captain G. K. Hall, Bruton, Captain D. Landale, and 2nd-Lieutenants F. Gröbe and J. W. C. Bonnar have been placed on the Supernumerary List of Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, all with effect from the 25th April, 1917.

The Kowloon Branch of the Ministering League will give an entertainment in aid of the League Funds on Wednesday next at 4.30 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon. As the tickets for this are nearly all sold, the committee have decided to repeat the entertainment in aid of Children's War Charities at 5.30 p.m. on the 4th May. The entertainment will be given entirely by the children of the branch and will take the form of songs, recitations and a toy-land play.

Local Routine Orders of Saturday contained the following:—The G.O.C. has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from the London Gazette, dated 3rd March, 1917:—"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointments of the undermentioned officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—Major William Agnew Moore, R.G.A. att'd. Imp. Camel Bde, for conspicuous gallantry in action. He handled his battery during the action with marked skill, thereby clearing a redoubt which was checking the infantry advance." Major Moore was well known in Hongkong. He was in command of No. 1 Mountain Battery, Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, which left here about eighteen months ago for active service. He was, in fact, the late 2nd-Lieut. B. F. Chapman's Commanding Officer.

The members of the R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess held a Whist Drive and "Social" in their Mess at Victoria Barracks, on Friday. Master-Gunner May acted as M.C. and Chairman, and, during the evening presented prizes to the following successful players:—Ladies: 1st, Mrs. May; 2nd, Mrs. Babbage; 3rd, Mrs. Goodall. Hidden Number, Mrs. Henderson. Men: 1st, S. Cdr. Brand; A.O.O.; 2nd, Sergt. Bacon, R.G.A.; 3rd, Sergt. Golden, R.G.A.; Hidden Number, Sergt. Rivers, R.G.A. Mrs. May kindly supervised the arrangements for refreshments, which were dispensed during an interval. After the Whist Drive a musical programme was arranged, the following contributing songs:—Master-Gunner May, B.G.A.; Q.M.S. Mason, A.O.O.; Mr. A. B. Allan, Sergt. Tipper, R.G.A.; Sergt. Bunt, R.G.A.; C.S.M. Youngman, R.G.A.; S. Cdr. Brand, A.O.O.; Sergt. Davis, R.A.; and C.Q.M.S. Truran, R.G.A. Master-Gunner Rasmussen, R.G.A., and Sergt. Davis, R.A., played the accompaniment.

## THE CHINESE \$1,000,000 WAR GIFT.

SCHEME FOR RAISING AMOUNT TO BE DEVISED BY GOVERNMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Chinese community, convened for the purpose of devising ways and means for raising the proposed \$1,000,000 war contribution, no conclusion was arrived at owing to the various suggestions offered. There were many speeches in connection with the matter, and, in the end, it was decided to request the Hongkong Government to adopt such means as it might think fit to collect the amount. The Government has not yet decided upon a scheme.



# THE WAR.

## GREAT BATTLE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

"GERMAN CASUALTIES ARE TREMENDOUS."

## ADMIRALTY AND THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

### FOOD MENACE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

### AMERICA'S FINANCIAL AID TO THE ENTENTE.

### BRAZIL AND GERMANY.

#### Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH OCCUPY ARLEUX.

LONDON, April 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports that the British are attacking with magnificent ardour. They have occupied Arleux, and forced their way through half the village of Oppy.

The fighting is most bitter and of the fiercest nature. Counter-attacks are everywhere developing and the battle is becoming truly Homeric.

#### BRITISH MEET CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, April 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked this morning on a front several miles northwards of the River Scarpe.

Our troops are meeting with considerable opposition, but are making good progress. Fighting continues.

#### BRITISH ARTILLERY VIOLENCE.

LONDON, April 28th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states:—On both banks of the Scarpe the enemy continued their strong bombardment.

Several British attacks at Monchy yesterday at noon broke down with heavy losses.

The artillery battle between Loos and St. Quentin increased this morning to extreme violence.

The infantry battle recommenced afterwards along the whole front.

Three enemy aeroplanes and two balloons were brought down.

#### BRITISH FRONT QUIET.

LONDON, April 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that nothing of special interest has transpired on the battle front.

There has been marked air activity. Seven German aeroplanes were brought down, six others were driven down and six of our machines are missing.

#### ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, April 28th.

A French Correspondent at the British Front gives figures showing the enormous German losses.

Most of the enemy units lost twenty per cent. of their effectives in the preliminary bombardments alone.

Altogether twelve Divisions were sent to the rear crippled.

#### HUGE FRENCH CAPTURES.

PARIS, April 28th.

A communiqué states:—There was a fairly great artillery duel in Champagne.

Our machine-gun fire smashed up a German attack which was preceded by a violent bombardment east of Auberville.

Since the 19th inst., we have captured 175 heavy and field-guns, 418 machine-guns, 110 trench mortars, and 20,780 prisoners.

#### "GERMAN CASUALTIES TREMENDOUS."

LONDON, April 28th.

"These are the terrible days for which we have been nearly three years preparing." Thus, Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters sums up the battle. He adds:—"There is grim satisfaction that we are forcing a devastating battle upon the enemy. Hindenburg has now no choice but see he cannot withdraw his shaken masses faster than we can press them. We have now called the tune and the Germans must dance to it. The New Army glories in this, feeling that it is answering the talk of an un conclusive peace. The German casualties are tremendous."

#### FRENCH FRONT QUIET.

PARIS, April 28th.

A communiqué reports an intermittent artillery duel on most of the front, which was sometimes violent in the Aisne region. We progressed in the Oisel region and at Chemin-des-Dames, taking prisoners. Everywhere else was quiet. Two German aeroplanes were felled and six were forced to land damaged on the 27th inst.

#### FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, April 28th.

A communiqué states:—There was marked reciprocal artillery activity north-west of Rheims and Champagne. There was no infantry action.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down on the 28th inst., in addition to six machines seriously damaged and forced to descend.

One of our air squadrons bombed stations and bivouacs in the region of Ribemont and Crecq-sur-Terre.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 28th.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states that on the battlefield of Arras to-day the British for the third time failed completely in an attempt to break through the German lines. Strong attacks on a thirty kilometres' front on both banks of the Scarpe failed.

#### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BATTLE IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, April 28th.

A report by General Massey, before Gaza dated the April 21st, states:—The biggest battle in the history of Palestine is proceeding.

We gained the first line, but apparently there would be a period of trench warfare before we reach the recent trench system which had converted Gaza into a very strong fortress.

An early decision must not be expected, as the Turkish position comprises extensive sand dunes and an extraordinary variety of redoubts, trenches, pits, and a precipitous ravine intersecting the plain and the range of hills.

Describing the fighting, General Massey mentions that the British are using eleven-inch guns and Tanks. He refers to the Scottish troops and Amara.

#### TURKS AND KURDS ACTIVE.

LONDON, April 28th.

A Russian official report transmitted by wireless says:—In the direction of Erzindjan the Turks were intensely active, capturing a height south-eastward of Bana, and also, with the Kurds' support, a portion of the heights occupied by our advance posts.

A counter-attack restored the position.

#### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ATTACK ON BRITISH TRENCHES.

LONDON, April 28th.

The British official report from Salonika says:—A strong attack on Thursday night, on the Doiran-Vardar front penetrated our trenches. An immediate counter-attack drove out the enemy, who left many dead.

#### BRITISH BALKANS OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 28th.

The description of the opening of the British offensive in the Balkans from Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters shows the extraordinary strength of the position, which was not capable of being held, as mentioned on the 25th inst. This consists of a series of hills and ridges, intersected by deep ravines and tortuous water-courses, the hills culminating in a giant rugged crest known as "The Dub," or "Five Pips," towering like a sinister spirit keeping a watchful eye on every part of our position. Apart from the natural advantages of this rocky mass it is protected by three distinct lines of defence running east and west, following the course of the deepest and rockiest ravine. In these hills there are also numerous subsidiary works, including deep wiring and abundant dug-outs, the whole supported by powerful artillery. Nevertheless, our lads reached their objective after unprecedented opposition, but the enemy successfully counter-attacked in a great strength before we could consolidate. However, the positions we retain give us an important salient, which will facilitate our future task. Throughout our men fought with a dash and resourcefulness which is a sure earnest of ultimate victory.

#### Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE INVASION OF ITALY. AUSTRO-GERMAN HOPES DESTROYED.

LONDON, April 28th.

Reuter learns from an authoritative Italian source that the Anglo-French offensive has destroyed the Austro-German hopes of invading Italy. The enemy are now anxiously awaiting the Italian offensive, for which the most elaborate preparations have been made. Bad weather so far has delayed operations, but it is certain that General Cadorna will choose the most favourable opportunity for a smashing blow which may decide the issues of the war in the Near East.

#### Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS IN EAST AND WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, April 28th.

It is most probable that Liberia will join the Allies in eliminating German trade and influence in West Africa and in finally suppressing the transmission of German wireless news there.

#### PORTUGUESE CO-OPERATION.

The new Portuguese Premier, Senhor Alfonso Costa, states that a strong expedition will shortly disembark at Mozambique to co-operate in the complete defeat of the Germans in East Africa. The Premier also announced the arrival of Portuguese troops in France.

#### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN SUBMARINE BOMBARDS GOURAYA.

LONDON, April 28th.

A Berlin official report states that a German submarine successfully bombarded the harbour works at Gouraya, in Algeria, an important port for loading enemy transports. A bridge was destroyed, and another was badly damaged.

#### "SWIFT" AND "BROKE" CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Press Bureau reports that His Majesty the King sent his congratulations to the *Swift* and the *Broke* on their Dover fight.

#### BOUNTY CLAIM RESERVED. "TRIUMPH" AND "USK" CLAIM £6,000.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Prize Court has reserved judgment in the claim of the Commanders of His Majesty's ships *Triumph* and *Usk* for £6,000 bounty in connection with the sinking of seven enemy warships at Tsingtau.

The Crown contended that the co-operation of the Military and the Naval forces destroyed the Navy's title to the bounty.

#### ADMIRALTY AND SUBMARINISM.

LONDON, April 28th.

The *Daily Chronicle* regards the Admiralty's failure to deal with the submarine as most serious. It says older men at the Admiralty are still thinking of the naval problem in terms of the super-Dreadnoughts, with the result that the Navy is now as for two years past standing on the defensive. It also declares that the reorganisation of the Admiralty is an urgent national necessity. Young officers are needed on central staff work. Our eventual victory is undoubted, but it will be an unsatisfactory victory if it means our losing command of the sea.

The *Daily News* says we possibly are approaching an unparalleled crisis, and it is certain the nation will meet the privations in the most courageous manner, but it is entitled to know that the Government, and particularly the Admiralty, is doing its utmost to counter the threat at our existence.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "BRITAIN'S FOOD MENACE."

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, April 28th.

The newspapers regard the food menace as most serious and publish appeals, including the Lord Mayor, for the most rigid economy and self-denial. They state the public would better realise the gravity of the situation if the figures of tonnage and cargoes were published.

The *Times* says it is understood that the Government sees no alternative to compulsory rationing.

The Controller's Department is already printing food tickets. Horse-racing will practically cease after next week in order to economise oats.

The *Daily Mail* says the country will accept no excuses if the Admiralty continues to permit the command of the sea to pass into the hands of the U-boats.

The *Daily Express* says the Admiralty must tackle the problem of preventing submarines from leaving their holes by laying improved mines.

#### RUSSIAN ANARCHIST PROPAGANDA.

EXTRANEITY, April 28th.

The blue-jackets, soldiers and the great bulk of the public are tiring of the increasing anarchist open-air harangues by returned exiles whose journey to Petrograd has been facilitated by the German Government. It is not improbable that acts will soon succeed the complaints against them.

#### THE PREMIERS' SPEECH.

LONDON, April 28th.

The concluding portion of the Premier's speech at the Guildhall—reported at length on page 6—is as follows:—

#### TRELAND.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to Ireland, said it must be converted from a suspicious, surly and dangerous neighbour to a cheerful and loyal comrade, if we are to have a well-knit and powerful Empire, and that is essential for the peace of the world. Ireland is the one menacing prospect on the whole horizon. If he appealed for a settlement with Ireland it was because he knew from the facts driven into his mind every hour that in America, Australia and in every part it was regarded as one of the essentials to a speedy victory. Therefore, he appealed to the patriotism of every man to sink everything for the purpose of solving the problem. (Cheers.) We must concentrate upon defeating the worst enemy we have ever encountered.

#### INDIA.

In conclusion, the Premier referred to the position in India:—"Germany's greatest disappointment in this war, and she has had many, has been India. She expected sedition, distraction, disaffection, disloyalty, and the forces of Britain absorbed upon the task of subduing and suppressing these. What did she find? Eager enthusiasm, loyalty, and help for the Empire, and I think India is entitled to ask that these loyal myriads should feel not as if they are a

subject race in the Empire, but a partner in the nation. All these questions require bold statesmanship.

"Timidity, timorousness and faint-heartedness are as abhorrent in peace as they are fatal in war. Great Britain is faced with a problem war. With amazing courage she must face the problems of peace in the same great spirit. I think you, Lord Mayor, and the Council of this great city, not merely for this personal honour, but for the encouragement coming from my seeing men who once fought against each other working side by side for the greatest end. May that comradeship endure not merely to triumphant victory, but until the devastation of the war has been repaired and the fruits of a glorious victory have been gathered. (Prolonged cheers.)

#### LUNCHEON SPEECH.

At the subsequent luncheon Mr. Lloyd George said:—"I don't want anyone to feel that things are all right and that there is nothing more to do. That is one of the real difficulties—exaggeration causes panic. On the contrary, if things are painted in their true colours, saying we will pull through with an effort, the people will say 'Let somebody else make the effort. I will do the pulling through.' Success is assured if everyone does his share. During the war I have side-tracked politics, because a great war is like a serious illness, when our ordinary vocations must be neglected and we must concentrate upon meeting the dread enemy eating at your vitals. My experience during the past five months as Premier is that we have received help from the men of every party. Men who put party victory before war victory are very few. Nevertheless, sometimes you feel the party is there. I am not going to make any application, but those thinking that all party feeling is so completely submerged that they can sail over the whole ocean with impunity have only to go on watch. They will see here a little swirl, and there a jagged rock. We will endeavour to avoid them, and we will get by them, but if we find them impeding the nation's navigation there is enough explosive temper in this land to blow them up and fetch the cargo safely through. (Cheers.)

#### STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

ZURICH, April 28th.

There have been serious strikes at Warsaw and Lodz. There were many arrests.

#### EXPLOSION IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Press Bureau reports that a six-inch shell exploded in a munition works in Scotland, injuring one man and eleven women. Three of the latter have succumbed.

There was no material damage.

#### UNPRECEDENTED SHELL-FIRING AT ARRAS.

LONDON, April 28th.

Mr. F. Kellaway in the House of Commons mentioned that the number of heavy shells fired during the first week in the Arras offensive was nearly double that fired during the first week of the Somme offensive, while during the second week it was 6½ times that of the second week on the Somme. This is unprecedented in the whole of the war.

#### LABOUR AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, April 28th.

A Berlin telegram states that Herr Groener's proclamation calls for patriotic war-workers to act ruthlessly towards agitators. It says:—"Who dares to defy Hindenburg's call? He is a scoundrel who strikes."

A Berlin telegram states that Herr Groener, in the Reichstag, said he would have considered the lightening of the workman's labours but for the impudent telegram from the Leipzig Labour Conference to Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, making political demands, including the establishment of a Labour Council on the Russian model. This was madness. He concluded by announcing his intention to placard the whole of Germany with a proclamation demanding the cessation of strikes, and intimating that political traitors will be ruthlessly punished.

#### INTIMIDATION OF LABOUR.

The Press Bureau states a wireless message reports that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg despatched a letter in February to the Governments emphasising the necessity of uninterrupted labour in the war industries, and declaring that whoever attacks the brave warriors in the back will be punished with the full force of the law.

#### AMERICA'S ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 28th.

In the House of Representatives, in debating the Army Bill, an amendment authorising Mr. T. Roosevelt to raise a volunteer force for France was defeated by 170 votes to 105.

#### INDIA IN THE COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, April 28th.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Colonial Institute, Sir Charles Lucas emphasised the need for developing the Indian side of the Institute, since India would be greater than ever after the war.

#### RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

NEW YORK, April 28th.

Replying to a message from the leading American Jews urging that there should be no separate peace, M. Milinkoff has telegraphed that no Russian party had contemplated nor could contemplate such an eventuality as a separate peace with a foreign aggressor.

#### FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

PARIS, April 28th.

The French Socialist Party has refused to send delegates to the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, owing to the presence of Austro-German Socialists. "Who have made Socialism the accomplice of an aggressive Government. Such a conference could at most encourage attempts to secure a separate peace."

#### BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, April 28th.

There is an increase in exports of £3,513,912 and a decrease in imports of £3,001,324 compared with March last year.

#### AMERICA'S FINANCIAL AID TO THE ENTENTE.

WASHINGTON, April 28th.

It is officially indicated that America will finance the Entente to the extent at least of eighty, and possibly a hundred, millions sterling monthly. It is estimated that the monthly needs of Great Britain are forty-five, France twenty-two, Russia twenty, and Italy ten millions sterling.

A tentative programme provides that practically every dollar advanced will be spent in the United States on food, munitions, etc.

#### BRAZIL'S DECREE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28th.

Congress, which opens on May 3rd, will decree that a state of war with Germany exists, the confiscation of interned ships, and the opening of all Brazilian ports to the Allies.

#### ROUMANIA DIVIDES THE LAND.

LONDON, April 28th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Jassy telegraphs that the Cabinet Council has decided, with the concurrence of the Liberals and Conservatives, to divide among peasants who participated in the war six million acres of land belonging to large land-owners. Large Crown and State lands will be similarly divided, and universal suffrage will be established.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in the "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]



## THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

## General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PREMIER ON THE WAR.  
ITS PROBLEMS AND ITS LESSONS.

London, April 27th.

There was a distinguished assemblage gathered in the Guildhall on the occasion of conferring the Freedom of the City to Mr. Lloyd George. All the Dominions and Indian representatives were present. Also Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. Arthur Henderson, numerous Peers and members of the House of Commons. The Premier met with a great reception upon his arrival.

## GROWING BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

The Premier began his speech by emphasising the growing British superiority over the Germans. In June, 1915, we had lost 89,000 tons and a considerable number of prisoners. Since then we had not lost a single gun and have captured 400, while we have taken ten German for every Britisher they have taken. (Cheers.) Vimy Ridge with 200 guns was captured with a fifth of the loss sustained by the French in their losses in the early days when they had inferior equipment. All this meant ultimate victory at less cost. The Germans know that, hence their despair, which has resulted in black piracy.

## BRITAIN'S ORIGINAL ARMY.

We shall never forget the days of financial panic at the beginning of the war, but British credit had survived despite many contrary predictions. Referring to the original Army, the Premier said: "I remember the dark and dreary days, when our gallant fellows in shattered trenches had night and day, to endure the mockery and scoffing of the Germans, and how they stood. The way which the British infantry stood to their guns against Napoleon in one day was one of the episodes of military history. Their descendants stood greater guns for days, nights, weeks and months, and never flinched. (Loud cheers.) It was the greatest story in the world. They had never broken, and only those who met and talked to them can realise what they did. The story will never die. (Hear, hear.) Our gratitude is due to the brave little man who led them through all those trying months and never lost heart—Lord French. (Cheers.) When I took the job to organise the resources of Great Britain, I did it in order to give those brave men a real chance to fight. (Cheers.) And, thank God, they have got it. (Cheers.) Thanks to the efforts of the manufacturers and the workers, and don't let us forget the women—(cheers)—who by the hundred thousand flocked to the factories and asked what they could do to help their gallant kinsmen in the field—they have done all they could, and the story is now a very different one."

## SUBMARINISM.

After referring to our captures in guns and prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George continued: "Our victory is becoming increasingly assured. Submarinism is the worst problem we have to meet, and we mean to meet it. (Cheers.) Germany means to make the seas absolutely impassable for any craft. That is essential to victory for them. It is essential to victory for us that they should fail. Don't let us minimise the gravity of the situation. Unless we appreciate it, we cannot meet it. This problem has worried us for at least two and a half years. At first the Germans themselves did not realise the potency of the weapon. Later they concentrated on building submarines. Since the Germans determined to sink all craft indiscriminately they had sunk more ships, but they had brought America in. (Cheers.) I am perfectly satisfied with the balance. (Cheers.) America at length saw it was useless warring the neutral flag in the face of the sharks. (Cheers.) The best brains of the Allies are being applied to the submarine problem. It would be unwise to say more at present, but believe me, we are concentrating on this problem. I have never seen an insoluble human problem, and I don't believe this is an exception."

## FOOD PROBLEM.

Mr. Lloyd George outlined the steps taken by the Government Department to deal with the food problem. He said the farmers were now cultivating ten per cent more land than before the war. The farmer had been given a guarantee; so had his labourers, and after the feverish activity of the last few months we had a million acres of fresh land under cultivation, meaning the addition of two million tons of food. (Cheers.)

## PROSPECTS OF WAR'S DURATION.

The Premier continued: "I am not going to say that the war will continue through 1918, but we must take no chances. (Cheers.) We have taken far too many."

If the German knows that by holding out until the end of 1918 he can win by starving us, he will hold out; but he also knows that the longer he holds out the worse it will be for him. Hence, peace might come much earlier. We are taking steps now for the harvest in 1918, and

not a minute too soon. Three million fresh acres of land are being put into cultivation, and even without a ton of food being brought from abroad, no one can starve us. (Cheers.) But all must help. You have your rations. Keep to them. The kitchen must help as well as the workshop and the trenches. If these steps for cultivation had been taken a year or eighteen months ago, we should have had no danger about food now. We might not have had enough wheat, but there would have been cereals. Oats and barley are very good food. I was brought up on them. (Laughter.)

## SHIPPING AND IMPORTS.

Turning to shipping, Mr. Lloyd George said the cutting down of imports last year was not adequate. In addition to the saving of a million and a half tons last year, new arrangements were now working to stop an additional six million tons of imports. Arrangements were also being made whereby ultimately imports would be cut down by over ten million tons yearly without interfering with any essential industry.

Furthermore, we are going to save all the timber. We are making arrangements whereby we can get most of our minerals worked in the mines of Great Britain. (Cheers.) We shall be getting four million tons of ore in addition to what we are getting now, out of this country by August next, and our blast furnaces will be adapted for that purpose. You know what ten million tons of imports mean. If this had been saved a year ago there would now have been a year's supply of wheat stored in this country.

## BUILDING AND REQUISITION OF SHIPS.

There are eighty-five million bushels of wheat in Canada—I would not say for the asking, but for the fetching. It ought to have been here. I believe about twenty or thirty million bushels of it had to go to the United States for lack of other markets. We must cut down our food until we discover the method of destroying this ocean bacillus. That is one thing that has got to be done, but not all. We are building ships. The Shipping Controller already has made arrangements whereby we will get three times as many new ships in 1917 as last year. He had also brought practically the whole of the shipping of the country for the first time under complete control and requisition; that means that the ships of this country are going to be concentrated henceforth upon the essential and vital trade of the country. (Cheers.) The Shipping Controller has so concentrated and arranged the traffic that although we are losing heavily in ships, and assuming we may still continue to lose at the same rate, in July we shall bring more cargo tonnage into our ports than in March last. (Cheers.)

## THIS OLD COUNTRY.

The Germans thought we were done, but they did not know the race they are dealing with. When pressure is brought to bear on this old country, it somehow or other wins through, and it is going to do it this time. (Cheers.) By the means I have mentioned I have no hesitation after daily investigating the Government reports and looking at the whole thing in its worst as well as in its best aspects, in saying that if the programme is carried out, which means that everybody in the country does his duty, the German submarine campaign is beaten. (Cheers.)

## GOVERNMENT CONCEALING NOTHING.

But the public must stick to the ration, the farmers and labourers must cultivate the land, and the workmen in the shipyards and the manufacturers must do their best to increase the supply of ships. If we carry out all those things faithfully we can defy the very worst. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say he had dwelt at length on this submarine question because it undoubtedly had drawn a great deal of attention, and the figures were alarming, but the Government had published them all because they wanted the public to know that the present Government concealed nothing from the public. "Great Britain is a country you don't get the best out of until it knows the worst. (Laughter and cheers.) That is true of any country with grit."

## LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Referring to the lessons the war had taught financiers, manufacturers, soldiers and sailors, the Premier continued: "This great war revolution has altered their ideas about trade and pursuits. The future of the country depends upon how much the politicians have learned. (Cheers.) I have heard politicians who think that when the war is over the same old machinery will be re-established and the same old methods applied. The people who don't know the politicians think them wild revolutionaries. The wild revolutionaries are the most reactionary person in the world. (Laughter and cheers.)

## POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF PARTIES.

Before the war there were five absolutely independent parties in this country. The people were now discovering that none of these had a monopoly of wisdom or was the sole repository of political sagacity. Not even the five put together. The people are realising there are more things in heaven or earth than are in the political philosophy of any of these parties. That is one of the revelations we have seen in the lurid fires of war.

## A GLORIOUS ABSTRACTION.

When the post-war reconstruction begins I hope, trust and pray we are not going to dive into the pigeon-holes of any party for dust-laden precedents and programmes. Let us think out the best methods for ourselves in face of the

searching facts of which we knew nothing before the war. We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war. The experience of generations has been crowded into just a few winters, and we should be unworthy of the great destiny to which Providence has called this generation if we throw away all that for the sake of a formula framed before the Flood. (Hear, hear.) There is no part in the sphere of statesmanship in which there is greater need for revised ideas than in our attitude towards the great commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire. In the past we treated it as an abstraction—a glorious abstraction—but still an abstraction. The war has shown us all that the Empire is a fact, nay, a factor, the most potent factor today in the struggle for human liberty. We sent a hundred thousand men to France in August, 1914. They turned the tide of history. (Cheers.)

## CLAIMS OF DOMINIONS AND INDIA.

The Dominions and India had contributed a million men. That has transformed our ideas regarding the reality of the beneficence of the British Empire. (Loud cheers.) The world cannot afford to let it be broken, but a choice must be made between immediate concentration and ultimate dissolution. Things cannot remain where they were. It may be said that the shadowy character of the relations between us and the Dominions and the great territories of the East have produced this real cohesion. That was all very well before they made their great sacrifices. They have now established their claims to a real partnership. Henceforth effective consultation must be the only basis of co-operation. If our action brings them into trouble, as it has, and it costs them millions and precious lives, they must henceforth be consulted before we act. Methods must be carefully considered. A great war is not the best time for thinking out; perhaps, new constitutions, but our counsels and our Empire must be a reality. The Imperial War Cabinet has been a demonstration of the value of this counsel. Our colleagues from the Dominions and from India have not taken part in a formal conference. They have had a real share in our counsels and our decisions, and they have been a great source of strength and wisdom to our deliberations. (Cheers.) They have come here with fresh minds, having viewed the world conflict from different peaks. Minds running along the same course a long time are apt to get rusty. The weightier the minds the deeper the ruts. You require fresh minds to lift the cart out of the worn furrows, and we have had such minds. We have had war decisions of the most far-reaching character, in which our overseas colleagues have assisted us. The great problems regarding submarines, shipping, and food, as well as military decisions, have all been reviewed at the councils in which they have participated, but we must do more.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

We have been taught by the war the real value of the Empire, and one of the first duties of statesmanship in the future will be to take the necessary measures to aid in the development of the stupendous resources we possess. That ought to be our special care and our special security. We want to develop the lands under the flag. (Cheers.) If fifty years ago we had directed our minds, our power and our influence in this regard we would now have had double the population in the Dominions we at present possess, and would have diverted emigration to the Dominions instead of to other lands, and we would also have attracted the virile populations of Europe. We have decided that in future it is the business of British and Dominion statesmanship to knit the Empire in closer bonds of interest in trade, commerce, business and general intercourse in affairs. We have considered this problem and have decided that in order to develop those enormous territories in future, it is necessary that exceptional encouragement should be given to the products of each part of the Empire. We believe the system of preference could be established without involving the imposition of food burdens. We believe it can be done without that, and of course, with food most scarce and most dear this is not the time to talk of putting additional burdens upon food. But for the purpose of preference that would not be essential. You can secure that by other means, particularly by taking measures which in other lands is taken for improving communication between one part of their dominions and another. By these means the products of one country inside this great Imperial Commonwealth can be brought more freely and more readily and more economically to the markets of the other. The Empire has infinite resources of wealth, minerals, food, products, timber and every commodity needed for man and it is obviously to the advantage not merely to the particular country producing these products, but to every other part, including United Kingdom, that these commodities should be developed to the utmost.

## RUSSIAN GENERALS REPLACED.

Petrograd, April 27th. Following M. Gutchkov's visit to the south-western front 23 Russian Generals, including Divisional Generals, have been replaced.

## SILVER.

London, April 28th. Silver is quoted 37s. and the market is quiet.

## AMERICA'S ALLEGIANCE TO PEACE FACT.

London, April 27th. The Morning Post Washington correspondent telegraphs that President Wilson has assured Mr. A. J. Balfour that the United States will not conclude a separate peace with Germany.

## MEXICO WARNS GERMANS.

WASHINGTON, April 27th. The State Department learns officially that the Mexican Government warns all Germans in Mexico that any concentration made by them near the border will result in their arrest.

## LABOUR DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, April 27th. A Berlin telegram states that in Committee in the Reichstag, Herr Groener described the recent strikes as a hypocritical of the masses, which is partly due to inflammatory matter smuggled from abroad. He said that in future strikes would not be tolerated, but to enable the workers to voice their complaints Labour representatives would be appointed to the food organizations. The German papers are most anxious regarding the possibility of troubles on May 1st.

The Lokalbote says that incitements of the munition workers to sedition steadily continue. The Berliner Tageblatt says a most dangerous game with fire is being played in Berlin.

## SOCIALISTS' RESOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, April 27th. The Independent Socialist Party has passed a resolution inviting the workpeople on May 1st to demand an eight-hour day, a world peace and international fraternisation. The Tageblatt regards this as an invitation to celebrate the day by a strike.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

## WAR CABINET DECISION.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Imperial War Cabinet had unanimously accepted the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, shall give specially favourable terms and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Outhwaite:—How did they come to that decision when Australia was not represented at the Conference?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the members of the Dominions represented had come to this decision. It did not at present include Australia.

Mr. King:—Will any legislation be brought in in this connection in the near future?

Mr. Bonar Law:—There is no intention whatever of making any change during war-time.

Mr. Hunt:—Does it apply to food stuff?

Mr. Bonar Law:—That question is left open in the War Cabinet's resolution. It does not involve the taxation of food.

## RUSSIA AND DARDANELLES.

LONDON, April 27th. A telegram to The Hague states that Count Rostovtsov says the Turkish Grand Vizier is in Berlin in connection with a proposal to make a concession to Russia in connection with the Dardanelles.

## EMPIRE LAND SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, April 27th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland said the Committee to consider the question of Empire land settlement for ex-soldiers and ex-sailors had met and appointed sub-committees. The report would not be completed in time for the Imperial War Conference's consideration.

## SHIPPING INDEX SUSPENDED.

LONDON, April 27th.

Lloyd's Weekly Index has been suspended.

## The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

## TURKISH ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, April 27th. An official report states:—The Turkish Army Corps on Tuesday night hastily retreated up both banks of the Tigris from Shatt el-Arab towards the Jebel Hamrin Hills, where they are entrenching.

This is the second attempt to interfere with General Maude's operations against the Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps has failed.

## Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## NAVAL RAID ON RAMSGATE.

LONDON, April 27th. The Admiralty announce:—Last night several enemy destroyers opened fire in the direction of Ramsgate. Their fire was immediately returned. The enemy were driven off after they had fired a large number of rounds.

## THE CASUALTIES.

Lord French, in a report states that one man and one woman were killed, and one man and two women were injured.

Twenty-one dwellings and two stables were damaged. The majority of the projectiles fell in the open country.

LATER. The bombardment of Ramsgate is the heaviest experienced there. It opened at 8.15 with a brilliant display of star shells illuminating the whole town and neighbourhood. At least a hundred shells fell in the town within six minutes. One man and one woman were killed in their beds. A horse was killed in a village two miles from the sea.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

ENORMOUS ATTRACTION

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

THE WORLD-FAMOUS ILLUSIONIST

CHUNG  
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ASSISTED BY

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and Vaudeville Company direct from Leading London Halls.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S TO-MORROW (TUESDAY).

[583]

## Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid of one of the troubles which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benefit might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headache, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected. In every case of indigestion, constipation, or other ailments of the digestive organs you will find relief. Beecham's Pills are a small, round, white pill, and are sold everywhere in boxes of 12 (6d), 24 (1s), 48 (2s), and 96 (4s).

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes of 12 (6d), 24 (1s), 48 (2s), and 96 (4s).

AUSTRALIAN TROOPSHIP  
TORPEDOED.

ALL SAVED

LONDON, April 27th.

The incoming Australian troopship Ballarat has been torpedoed.

All the troops on board were saved. Splendid discipline was observed, the men singing during their transfer. The vessel remained afloat for fourteen hours.

## FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, April 27th.

It is officially reported that the arrivals during the week ending 23rd inst. totalled 993, and the sailings 923.

The sinkings included one vessel of over 1,600 tons. Two fishing boats were also sunk. The unsuccessful attacks totalled five.

## NORWAY'S MARINE LOSSES.

LONDON, April 27th.

Norwegian papers state that 25 Norwegian ships with cargoes of food, coal, and forage largely for the Norwegian Government have been sunk since Feb. 1st.

## Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, April 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy unsuccessfully attacked during the night to the north-west of St. Quentin. He was driven off after sharp fighting.

We captured the quarries on the eastern outskirts of Hargreaves, from whence the enemy fired shells.

We captured important positions in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Cambrai road, and on the spur between Rœux and Gavrelle.

## FRENCH CARRY TRENCHES.

LONDON, April 27th.

A French communiqué reports:—There is a fairly lively artillery struggle to the south of St. Quentin on the sector from Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Enchy and in the direction of Valenciennes.

The Germans, in the night attempted raids and partial attacks at various points on our front, which were easily beaten back by our machine guns and grenades with enemy losses, notably on the western edge of the forest on the St. Gobain sector, on Rheims and to the north-west of Auberville.

We undertook several successful minor operations in the regions of Hurbise and Cerny, gaining ground and taking prisoners.

We carried several portions of trenches at Moronvillers and Massif and occupied a point d'appui to the east of Mont Sans Nom.

We raided the German lines at Bois-le-Petre and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. We destroyed dugouts and brought back prisoners.

We have taken 130 guns since April 10th.

## GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 27th.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—On the battlefield at Arras, the artillery activity on both sides has increased on a wide front.

We heavily repulsed, in hand-to-hand fighting, an attack on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road.

The artillery battle is developing in violence on the Aisne and in Champagne. Our infantry gained ground and took prisoners at Chemin-des-Dames.

The enemy lost eleven aeroplanes and two balloons.

Keep fit and well by taking "MONTERRAT" Lime Juice regularly in hot weather. It is a scientific adjunct to summer diet. Order from your stockkeeper, and say, firmly, "MONTERRAT."

[584]



OFFICIAL UNTRUTH IN  
BERLIN.HOW THE GOVERNMENT LIED  
TO THE PEOPLE.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed from Amsterdam on February 23rd:—

Much was heard a few months ago, shortly after the appointment of Herr Batocki as Food Dictator, of a notorious placard which was printed and circulated by secret means among the masses of the German working people, and among the soldiers also. This placard was clearly written by popular leaders, who wished to show the German masses where they were being led by the cliques in power, and called on them to rise to protest before it was too late.

The placard, so far I know, was never published in full outside Germany, where its suppression was vigorously sought by the Government. Some indication of its contents did, I believe, find its way over the frontier, but I believe the complete contents were not known hitherto.

One of these placards now lies before me, and I am therefore able to send its complete contents.

## MEANING OF WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The placard is about 18 inches by about 7 or 8 inches wide, and it is headed by the one word "Hunger!" in big black letters more than an inch high. It contains the following address to the German masses:—

What was bound to happen has happened. Hunger. At Leipzig, Berlin, Charlottenburg, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Coblenz, Osnabrück, and many other places disturbances among the hungry masses have occurred in front of the food shops. Our "State-of-siege Government" only answers with "State of siege, police sabre, military patrols."

Bethmann-Hollweg accuses England of the crime of causing hunger in Germany, and "Hold out" men and other Government supporters babble it after him. But the Government ought to have known that things would happen thus. War against Russia, France and England must needs lead to the cutting off of Germany. It has always been the custom among noble war brethren to damage one another's economic interests and cut off food supplies. War, murder of peoples, is the crime and the starving out scheme is a consequence of that crime.

War makers babble, "Wicked enemies have done it on us." But the only counter-question is, "Why have you followed the encircling policy?" Every Imperialistic policy of robbery is a crime, and all the States follow such a policy. But the German Government followed the Imperialistic policy which upset all nations. Germany came into conflict with all, and finally united with the Austrian State-corps (Staatskorporation) and with hopelessly bankrupt Turkey, and brought about the world war.

## CRIME UPON CRIME.

On this crime another was heaped, for this Government did nothing to meet starvation. Why was nothing done? Because war does not hurt the Government, bankers, capitalists, Junkers, food usurers, but enriches them. If from the outset of the struggle against hunger and misery serious measures had been taken, then the blinded masses would have recognized the seriousness of the situation, and the clamour for war would have evaporated. The people have been intoxicated for this reason with howling about victory, at the same time being handed over to the capitalist food usurers.

By shouting "Hold out," by which Scheidemann and his like rendered great service to the Government, the people have been robbed of their cool judgment. The ruling classes did not want to give up their mad lust for annexations, and lied to the people by telling them that if they held out Germany would dictate peace and dominate the world. They have lied to us. They said the German submarines will cut off England's supplies, and England will be made to crave for peace, and thus the war be ended. These are only fairy tales for children. The submarine warfare will bring more enemies on our back but there is no possibility of cutting off England's supplies, now or ever, even if Germany had ten times as many submarines as she actually has.

Then it has been dangled before our eyes that the offensive against the Balkans would give us more breathing space and relief. Abundant food supplies, too, would come from Turkey. This was a deliberate lie for all who know anything know that the Turkish Government cannot feed its own army any longer.

And now they would console us by pointing to the next harvest. All suffering will end when the next crop is harvested, they say. This also is a deliberate swindle. A simple calculation results as follows: In 23 months of war two harvests have been eaten up besides the great stocks of fodder, sugar, and other products which were stocked at the beginning of the war, also foodstuffs "requisitioned" in the occupied territories of Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Lithuania, Courland and Serbia, and finally also all food that could be imported from Holland and Scandinavia.

## NOTHING LEFT.

Now there is nothing left. The occupied territories have been cropped short, and already people are dying of starvation in Poland and Serbia. Neutralists hermetically close their frontiers against all exports because

## OUR "ELEGANT" ARMY.

IMPRESSIONS OF FRENCH WRITER  
AT THE FRONT.

M. Paul Birault, Editor of the *Bulletin des Armées*, the official organ of the French Army, writes:—

In the course of my visit to the British front I had the opportunity of seeing a Tank that had just been landed and whose mechanics were busy adjusting the motor. A Tank, seen from the outside, looks like an antediluvian monster capable of overturning everything in its path.

The inside is a perfect mechanical gem. One has only to look at the brightly polished steel and copper parts, the cylinders, and quivering pistons to see that the strength of the monster is throughout the work of intelligence.

This impression which the Tank gave in exactly what I experienced in looking at the British Army. What strikes a stranger most is the surprising air of freshness of the British soldier. I saw some troops landing. They all wheeled about and marched off with a gay and sprightly step to close themselves up in the great boxes of white wood and grey canvas which lay in rows in the midst of the sand-dunes.

On arriving in France they spend a week in one of the camps constructed on our coast. This period is used by the instructors for retraining in detail the degree of perfection to which the men have attained. It is an application of industrial methods to war. No factory manager would receive a lot of raw material without verifying its quality. The High British Command acts in the same way and tests each of the men sent to him. Those who are physically unfit or insufficiently prepared are put to one side and sent back to the foundry.

The British instructors give more attention than we do to what are called parade movements. The British have become among all our Allies the most conservative in the matter of military elegance. I frankly admit that in their elegance I see a sign of superiority. Beauty is a proof of vigour, and suppleness a sign of force: it is therefore not to be wondered at that the British soldier instinctively reflects the classic style of the Athenian disc-thrower.

## SPICK-AND-SPAN EQUIPMENT.

On the battlefield the British soldier has a different aspect; the mud which delayed his march, soiled his uniform, and bespattered his features, the helmet which covers him like a lid, makes him look smaller. On the muddy ground of Flanders the British soldier blends with the soil until the soldier seems to resemble a species of his trench insect.

If you look attentively you can see a mass of earth and mud which moves and appears to advance slowly. Looked at more closely the moving object seems like a shapeless spider dragging its thread after it. This is a British telephonist repairing his line.

The French soldier even preserves the mud which covers his uniform. The British seemed to me to be in a greater hurry to resume a human appearance. I was struck with the condition of the cars, the batteries, ammunition, wagons, automobiles, and even the field kitchens; in a word, of all the material of the second line.

At a general's table I was asked what had made the strongest impression upon me. I replied: "The kitchens of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers." My reply provoked laughter, and it was regarded as a French joke. It was nothing of the sort, however. Among all these soldiers who rivalled each other in courage those who seemed to me the finest were the cooks, who, unarmed under the shell-fire, polished up their pots and pans as if their kitchens on wheels were appearing in a review.

They themselves are suffering shortages. The home harvest cannot yield much, since the fields are badly tilted owing to the labour scarcity and lack of manure and seed. The head of livestock is small. The Food Dictator tried to secure good distribution. Too late! The food usurers have accomplished their work. It is now useless to seize them by the throat. There is no longer enough to distribute to satisfy people's hunger.

This is the naked truth. The people have been inveigled into a war by which their supplies are cut off, and the capitalist criminals have done the rest while the Government looked on.

What of the future? The war can be carried on for another six months, and perhaps for a whole year, while the people will be left to a slow death from starvation. Then, however, our future generation will be sacrificed, and to the terrible sacrifices of dead and mutilated on the battlefields will be added the further sacrifices of women and children who will fall victims to disease owing to starvation.

Even then the end will not have been reached, for this war can no longer be decided by forces of arms, even if it continues another year, or even two. German militarism, after all its "victories," itself at an impasse. If the war does continue now it will be only because the masses of the people patiently endure the infamy.

Men and women of the labouring population bear the responsibility. Either the labouring masses continue in sheer indifference, with the result that they will suffer lasting disease and miserable wasting away to death, or the proletariat will wake up and will refuse this Government, and these ruling classes their help, and will bring about peace. There is no other choice. Now is the time for action. Pull yourself together, you men and women. Let your will be felt, and let your voice be heard in clamour, saying, "Down with the war and long live the proletariat."

At the foot of the placard is a printed statement as follows: "Printed and published by Schulze's spouse, Stuttgart." This is probably a mere non de guerre.

THE BALKAN PEOPLE IN  
WAR-TIME.A VILLAGE BEHIND THE BATTLE  
LINE.

On the SERBIAN FRONTIER.

No one dropping into the Macedonian village in which I am at present quartered would imagine that it was one of the storm centres of the Balkan War. It presents a picture of peace such as would gladden the heart of any pacifist. The two streets that form the village, the short one at right angles to the other running along a sluggish stream of doubtful purity, are lined with a few wretched shops in which soap, petroleum, sugar, and a few other strict necessities of life are to be found. Luxuries there are none, unless one counts the inevitable tins of concentrated milk and a few tins of sardines in that category. At the angle where the streets join is the solitary mosque of the village, and a marble fountain with Turkish inscription forms the last souvenir of the régime of the Sultan.

## A VERY MODEST MARKET.

Here once a week, the population of the surrounding country pours in on foot and on donkeys to hold a market. The goods on display do not have, however, a total value of more than a hundred francs or so, consisting mainly of onions, chestnuts, paprika, and such oddments as pins, needles, thread, etc. I saw one red-tanned merchant spend the whole day cross-legged in front of a couple of dozen boxes of matches. As these sell two for a penny his gross receipts, even if he had disposed of his whole stock, which he certainly did not, would have been one shilling and his net profit at most threepence. The inhabitants seem almost to have realised the commercial conditions of the Sandvich Islands, where the inhabitants lived by taking in each other's washing.

From time to time a grey-bearded man with a red fez climbs on to the marble fountain and makes a speech. At first I thought he was a political agitator, as he spoke with apparent eloquence and conviction, but I discovered he was only the town crier making known the latest municipal decrees. From the freezing cold reception given to his pronouncement to-day I imagine he was proclaiming some fresh taxation or something of the sort.

From nine o'clock in the morning hundreds of peasants—the men, Turkish custom, mounted on donkeys and the women on foot—pour into the village. Even small boys ride while their mothers walk behind, the outward tribute to the predominant position of the male. The feminist movement has a lot of leeway to make up in Macedonia. The chief business of the males on market days seems to be to sit cross-legged on the ground in the various cafes (wooden sheds with beaten earth floors open to the streets) and consume an endless number of microscopic cups of coffee.

## MOHAMMEDAN SERBS.

As the immense majority of the people are Mohammedan, 90 per cent. of them wear either fez or turban. But their language is Serbian; some of them also have a slight knowledge of Greek. It is a curious thing that in Greek Macedonia I have met with every kind of language except Greek. I have seen Roumanian villages, Bulgarian villages, and Serbian villages, but never a Greek one. The fact that the majority of the population is Mohammedan is explained by the fact that by Turkish law only Mohammedans could own land. After the conquest of Macedonia by the Turks the native Serbian population went over to Mohammedanism to save their possessions, and their descendants are now followers of the Prophet.

The village lies in the centre of a plain. Five miles away towers the range of mountains which separate Greek Macedonia from Serbia. Opposite the Mounts Kukurush, Vekranik, Katanak, and Pojar, while to the left towers the cloud-capped Kaymakchalan, the giant of the range. The summits of the mountains are covered with snow which glitters in the brilliant winter sunshine. For by a miracle there has not been a drop of rain for five whole days, and all day long the valley is flooded with sunlight, while the temperature is of spring-like mildness.

No one could believe that on the forty-mile front to right and left half a million men are in death-grips, and that the faces of the adjacent mountains are scarred by lines of trenches and pitted by batteries and redoubts. The only reminder that we are at war is the dull boom of the guns all along the front. Now and again a salvo from the heavy French battery a mile or so away shakes the windows and stops for an instant the chattering of the red-turbaned crowd. But an instant later business resumes its way, and peace once more reigns.

## BARE HEADQUARTERS.

And yet the village is the headquarters of a civilian. If one looks along the street and across the fields one sees on every hand long lines of field telegraphs radiating like a spider's web in every direction. If one traces them to their source one finds they lead to what in time of peace was the primitive town hall of the village. Here, in a whitewashed room devoid of all furniture but a table, sits the colonel commanding the division (one of the most famous in the Serbian army, who has fought with distinction during five years' ceaseless war) and a big staff. All day long telephone and telegraph wires are humming—wires that run all over the plain to batteries of every calibre or climb to trenches away up above the snow-line in the mountains. To the rear they control railways and motor transport which keep pouring up an endless stream of supplies and munitions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## KAISER'S MEN IN AMERICA.

DEMAND FOR THEIR  
PUNISHMENT.

A nation-wide movement has been started to punish Senator Stone for his participation in the obstruction to the Defence Bill in the Senate. The National Defence Society telegraphed as follows to the Senate from New York:—

"The honour of the nation, as well as our material salvation, demands the removal of Stone from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee and the substitution of a man standing unquestionably for the most aggressive kind of American patriotism."

The Cleveland and the Ohio newspapers generally have joined in the movement urging the deposition of Stone as a measure of preparedness. The *Plain Dealer*, in its editorial, says:—

"Stone is one of the Kaiser's men. As long as he is at the head of the committee America's armour of defence against German aggressions is materially weakened. He can no longer be trusted and respected."

The *Press* says:—

"It is a terrible thing that this chairmanship, which is second only in importance to the Presidency, is occupied by a man of the character of 'Gumshoe' (Rubber Shoe) Bill, the Kaiser's friend."

The St. Louis newspapers are also taking up the demand for Stone's removal from the chairmanship. The *Post Dispatch*, for example, says:—

"If he is not manly enough to resign, he ought to be kicked out by the patriotic majority."

A mass meeting of business men at Pensacola (Florida) passed a resolution directing Florida's senators to aid in ousting Senator Stone from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee and characterising his action as little short of treason.

The Nebraska Legislature is to considering a resolution branding Senator Norris, one of the obstructionists, as "a traitor to the people, his State, and the United States."

Thomas Collins, a blacksmith of Biloxi (Mississippi), forged an Iron Cross forty pounds in weight, which he sent to Senator Vardar, marked "Lest the Kaiser forget."—*Exchange*.

## U-BOAT LIFE-LINE.

APPARATUS FOR CREWS OF SUNK  
VESSELS.

The Berlin *Taegliche Rundschau* publishes a description of special appliances for saving life from sunken submarines. Each man has a so-called "Dräger," a diver's safety appliance, attached to his safety waistcoat. In case of danger the appliance can be fixed over the mouth and nose in a few seconds.

It consists of an in-breathing and an out-breathing tube, with a cartridge for absorbing carbonic acid and a cylinder for supplying oxygen, as well as a small metal flask with refreshments. If water has already entered the vessel the hatches can be opened at once, otherwise the emergency valves at the bottom of the boat must be opened to admit water and counteract the external pressure.

As soon as the hatches are opened one or more buoys attached to cables float up at once to the surface of the sea, and two men at a time can guide themselves to the top by each cable, the safety waist-coat, and "Dräger" apparatus acting as floats.

But, since the difference in the atmospheric pressure under water and on the surface would make the sudden change dangerous, the cables are marked at certain distances, and at these the ascending men stop for a short while to get used to the lower pressure. Thus, at about 16 fathoms the pressure equals three atmospheres, as they stop on their way to the surface at 3 fathoms, then at 5 and at 3. On reaching the surface the "Dräger" apparatus can be cast off without difficulty.

Directly the submarine touches bottom another buoy attached to a cable is automatically released, and this on reaching the surface sends out electric waves which call for aid. This buoy is also provided with signal rockets.

In the evening in the messroom (a whitewashed room, once a village shop) one finds the thirty odd officers composing the staff. The room is lighted by a couple of oil lamps and half a dozen candles. These shine on the bronzed faces of men who have been helping to make history in the Balkans for the last half decade. There is not a single man who has not been in a score of battles, who has not trampled the Balkans from the Danube to the gates of Constantinople, from Nish to Durazzo.

## DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS.

The spirit that reigns is essentially democratic. No army on active service is better disciplined than the Serbian army. In no army is more demanded from every officer, from sub-lieutenant to the commander-in-chief. But apart from matters of service the spirit is, as I have said, essentially democratic. The officers are of all ages. The chief of staff, who sits next to me, is a colonel of thirty-four years of age. On the other side of the colonel commanding the division is a grey-haired colonel commanding the artillery, who bears a singular resemblance to the late Field-Marshal von Moltke. The lieutenant at the head of the Intelligence Bureau is little over thirty; others again, have grown grey in service. But the impression they all make is that they know thoroughly what they have to do and how to do it.

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## SHIPPING

**ARRIVALS**

Hollow, British str., 808, Ritchie, 25th April—Swatow 27th April—Butterfield & Swire.

DELPHINIA, British str., 3,490, Moses, 28th April—Nagasaki 28th April—Order.

DERWENT, British str., 1,093, H. Holmes, 27th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice—Order.

DIVA, Norwegian str., 833, Jurgensen, 27th April—Bangkok 19th April, General—Order.

HATAN, British str., 1,983, A. E. Hodgins, 29th April—Fochow 26th April, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HANOI, French str., 739, P. Morvan, 28th April—Port Bayard 27th April, General—A. R. Marly.

KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., 3,801, T. Sasaki, 27th April—Mojito 22nd April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PATRIOT, British str., 1,093, Brunn, 28th April—Chingwantao 22nd April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

SUNNING, British str., 1,570, W. Lloyd Jones, 29th April—Shanghai 24th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMON MARU No. II, Japanese str., 1,715, S. Yamashita, 28th April—Mojito 22nd April, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,560, A. Fraser, 29th April—Saigon 24th April, Rice and General—Order.

SONAMA, French str., 342, Anderson, 28th April—Saigon 23rd April, Rice—Order.

TSUKU MARU, Japanese str., 2,820, K. Yamata, 29th April—Mito 22nd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

URAYASHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,563, M. Yedamatsu, 27th April—Chingwantao 20th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

**ARRIVED.**

Mr. G. I. Robinson, Mr. J. H. Pearson, and Mr. A. L. Lott.

**DEPARTED.**

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Mr. and Mrs. McClymont, Mr. Ikehara, Mr. Robinson, Capt. Kimura, Mr. Connell, Mr. Kagabayashi, Capt. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Uhler, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Kaku, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. C. Tanaka, Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. McConnell, Mr. Anderson, Capt. Parimore, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Sato and child, Mr. Hamamura, Mr. Aoyama, Mrs. Britain and children, Mr. G. Fujii, Mr. Hoketsu, Mr. Mori, Com. Isizaki, Mr. Yokota, Mr. Britian, Mr. Bunham, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Kennedy, Mr. W. J. Kinton, Mr. Pate, Capt. Yamaguchi, Capt. Yamamoto, Mr. Kame, Mr. Isoda, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. T. Mura, Mr. Takeuchi, Mr. Tachibana, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Kamei, Mr. and Mrs. Miyajima and child, Mr. and Mrs. Watanabe and 2 children, Mr. Kawahara, Mr. Yamauchi, Mr. Evans, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Edwards, Miss W. Edwards, Mr. H. Tanaka, Mr. Trindade, Mr. V. P. Couto, Mr. Otsuka, Mr. Motobe, Mr. Yagi, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Capt. Robinson, Mr. Desrosiers, Master Desrosiers, Dr. Rawdon, Mr. Tonda, Mr. Yamasaki, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Williams, Miss A. Frasier, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Madan, Mr. Ade, Mr. Takuchi, Mr. Dadabov, Messrs. Kondo, Moritani, Tada, Hashimoto, Taniyama, Tande, K. Hayashi, Inayee, Idowawa, Masumoto, Kunichiko, Yokoyama, Kenda, Tomioka, Masaki, Kawazuro, Mr. and Mrs. Kuzuyama, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. A. F. Alves, Mr. T. Takuchi, Mr. Hori, Mr. F. Hodson, Mr. Blumenthal, Mrs. Watanabe, Mrs. Yamaguchi, and Mrs. Yoshida.

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| HAIPHONG             | "LOKSANG"   | Tuesday, 1st May, 7 A.M.   |
| KOBE and MOJI        | "NAMSANG"   | Wednesday, 2nd May, 5 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE | "LAISANG"   | Friday, 4th May, 11 A.M.   |
| SHANGHAI             | "CHOYSANG"  | Friday, 4th May, 11 A.M.   |
| MANILA               | "LOONGSANG" | Saturday, 5th May, 3 P.M.  |
| TIENTSIN             | "CHESHING"  | Sunday, 6th May, 11 A.M.   |

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1574.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA MANILA HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| S.S. "ARAKAN"     | 20th May.  |
| S.S. "TJISONDARI" | 11th June. |
| S.S. "BINTANG"    | 12th July. |

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified Surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building

Managing Agents.

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"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL  
LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL  
MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to sail.

"VONDEL" 18th May.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers. In the SECOND CLASS EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.  
For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Agents.

JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

SHIPS  
ENGINES

**TAIKOO DOCK**

BOILERS  
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Shipbuilders,  
Boilers, Repairs,  
Bulldozers, Electrical  
and Mechanical Engineers.

Graving Dock  
with lift by cable, six  
Patent Slipways taking  
vessels up to 3,000 tons.  
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd.  
Long Island, Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong.  
China and Japan, Agents, Telephone 211.  
Address: "TAIKOODOCK".

Agents for John I. Thorneycroft & Co., Limited.  
Mr. Borthwick, Messrs. Thorneycroft & Co., Limited.  
Representative, is at present in  
Hongkong and may be seen  
by appointment.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
PASSAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
COUPON "FOR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application. Telegraphic address "COUPON."  
Telephone No. 534.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA  
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 12.15.—The depression has deepened considerably and moved eastwards to the south of Hakodate; pressure has consequently decreased quickly over W. Japan and the region; moderate to slight increases are general elsewhere. The anti-cyclone appears to be central in the Eastern Sea to the north of Formosa.

Moderate north-east winds may be expected over the north part of the Chiusa Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.98 inch. Total since 1st January, 9.15 inches, against an average of 11.7 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| District   | Forecast                                 |
|--|--|
| Hongkong to Cap Rock   | E. & N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain. |
| Formosa Channel  | N.E. winds, fresh.                       |
| South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook             | The same as Hongkong and Lamook.         |
| South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook | No. 1.                                   |

JULIUS PALMER & CO'S  
NAPIER  
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD  
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

HAVE YOU A  
BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being affected; the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Joints, Hemorrhoids, Knew, Poisoned Hands, Glanders, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Blisters, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of  
**GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.**  
Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Farlington Street, London, England. Price in England 1/4d and 2/6 per box.  
Agents: A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubeba, and Infusions—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in  
**FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience.  
Each Capsule bears the name,  
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne  
Sold by all Chemists.

**"THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY"**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
CURES ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.  
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CURES ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER.  
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CURES ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE PROSTATE.  
SOLELY PREPARED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.  
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FOR THE FULL LIST OF THE REMEDIES OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, SEND TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, 10, rue de Valenciennes, PARIS.  
THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S REMEDIES ARE THE ONLY REMEDIES THAT CAN BE TRUSTED.



**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(JULIEN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal for Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
General Agents.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR      | STEAMERS   | DATE               |
|----------|------------|--------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "SUNNING"  | On 1st May, 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SHANTUNG" | On 3rd May, 4 P.M. |
| TIENTSIN | "KUEICHOW" | On 6th May, 4 P.M. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

R.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "FEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. A midships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "FEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "YAHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, midships; a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday; taking Onwards through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 38.

Agents.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon.  
"HATHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 4th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SABSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamer    | Leave Hong Kong      | Connecting Mail   | Due at Marseilles | Due at London |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| to COLOMBO | Leave Hong Kong Noon | Str. from COLOMBO | 1917              | 1917          |

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

Leave Hong Kong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**  
(Non-Transshipment)  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

| STEAMERS                    | Leave Hong Kong about | Leave From about | Due at Marseilles, if calling about | Due London about |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| The Intermediate Service is | Temporarily           | Suspended.       |                                     |                  |

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at first and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via AWA MARU (TUESDAY, 1st May, at Noon).  
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE.  
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA via YOKOHAMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at Noon).  
Capt. Terada 12,500.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.  
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE via TENSIN MARU (WEDNESDAY, 16th May).  
Capt. Taniguchi 8,000.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.).  
Capt. Soyeda 13,500.

SHANGHAI and KOBE via KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 19th Apr., at 11 A.M.).  
Capt. Kato 11,000.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA via KAMO MARU (THURSDAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.).  
Capt. Inoue 16,000.

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).**

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.  
Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
R. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 232 and 239

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer      | Tons and Speed    | Leave Hongkong          |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| KORU MARU    | 18,000 — 18 knots | MON., 30th April, Noon. |
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 — 18 knots | SATUR., 12th May.       |
| TENYO MARU   | 23,000 — 21 knots | WED., 23rd May.         |
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 — 15 knots | THURS., 14th June.      |
| SHINYO MARU  | 23,000 — 21 knots | TUES., 19th June.       |
| PERSEA MARU  | 9,000 — 14 knots  | TUES., 3rd July.        |

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£52.2.0).  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$427.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE.**

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALBOA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Agent,  
King's Building, [67]

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. ... STEAMER ... TO SAIL

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.  
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 11th May, at 3 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamrai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th May, at Noon.  
"SOSU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 10th May, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a pure supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All State Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.



